



KENTUCKY WINNER — Martha Layne Collins celebrates victory in the race for Kentucky governor. Voters went to the polls for local and state elections. Page 3.

China Sets 1984 Deadline For Pact on Hong Kong

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China Wednesday substantially increased its pressure on Britain to agree on the future of Hong Kong by declaring that, if there were no settlement by next September, it would unilaterally announce its plans for taking over and governing the colony.

"China will announce its policies and guidelines for resuming sovereignty over Hong Kong no later than next September," said Qi Huaiyuan, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, adding, "We hope an agreement can be reached with Britain before that."

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang declared last year that China would resume sovereignty over the British colony on the south China coast by 1997, when a 19th-century lease on nine-tenths of the territory expires. Negotiations have been under way for 14 months on the question.

In London, the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office replied that the talks on Hong Kong's future must not be rushed and refused to acknowledge the September deadline. "The important thing is that we come to the right solution without rushing matters," a spokesman said.

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Democrats Shift View Of Grenada

O'Neill Declares Invasion Justified Following Inquiry

By T.R. Reid and Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats back from an inspection tour of Grenada have endorsed President Ronald Reagan's invasion of the island, prompting Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, to declare that the military operation "was justified."

Mr. O'Neill had challenged Mr. Reagan over Grenada last week, saying, "Mr. President, your policy is wrong." On Tuesday, he issued a statement supporting the invasion after meeting with the congressmen he sent to the island last weekend.

"The overwhelming consensus of the members of the delegation," Mr. O'Neill said, "was that a real potential threat to the American citizens existed in Grenada. Since this was the case, I believe that sending American forces into combat was justified under these particular circumstances."

Thus Mr. O'Neill, a strong critic of the president on most domestic issues, has now given Mr. Reagan support for his military endeavors in Lebanon and Grenada.

The speaker's statement, together with strong support for the invasion from most Democrats who made the fact-finding tour, should serve to spare Mr. Reagan significant political criticism over Grenada.

Many Democrats, sensing the grass-roots support for Mr. Reagan on the issue, have muted their comments. Mr. O'Neill had been one of the few Democratic leaders to take the issue on.

As a legislative matter, the report from the House delegation probably means that Mr. Reagan can win authorization from Congress if he wants it to keep U.S. soldiers on the island for several months.

Congressional leaders say the U.S. occupation of Grenada is governed by the War Powers Resolution of 1973, a law that says U.S. troops sent into hostilities overseas must be withdrawn within 60 days — Dec. 24 in the case of Grenada — unless Congress authorizes a longer stay.

"I hope our troops will be off the island by the end of the year," said Representative Bill Alexander, an Arkansas Democrat, who made the trip.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Reagan Popularity Shows Gain After Grenada Invasion

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public approval of President Ronald Reagan's handling of the invasion of Grenada appears to have produced wide-ranging political benefits for him, according to a Washington Post-ABC News opinion poll.

Seventy-one percent of the 1,505 persons interviewed in the survey said they approved of the invasion of Grenada, while 22 percent said that they disapproved.

Also, for the first time since April, Mr. Reagan has edged ahead of the two leading Democratic candidates in trial heats for the 1984 presidential election, and his overall popularity rating was at 63 percent, higher than at any time since September 1981.

In late September, a Post-ABC News poll showed Mr. Reagan trailing former Vice President Walter F. Mondale by 48 percent to 46 percent and Senator John Glenn, the Ohio Democrat, by 52 percent to 42 percent among registered voters. The new survey showed him ahead of Mr. Mondale by 50 to 44 percent and of Mr. Glenn by 48 to 45 percent.

Others, however, said that China may have been hoping for momentum from the new, "informal contacts" here between Vice Foreign Minister Yao Guang and the British ambassador, Sir Percy Cradock.



A wounded man, hurt in battles between Palestinian factions near the northern Lebanese port city of Tripoli, was carried to safety Wednesday. Around the city, Palestinian rebels are fighting forces loyal to the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat.

U.S., NATO See Rising Mideast Danger

Growing Syrian Strength, PLO Debacle Are Chief Worries

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Military sources in Washington and in NATO capitals agree that there has been a rapid deterioration of the general military situation in the Middle East resulting from a number of seemingly unrelated events.

The top possibility, according to analysts studying the region, is: • The Syrian supported dissidents in the Palestine Liberation Organization will drive Yasser Arafat out of northern Lebanon, destroying most of the city of Tripoli in the process, and Syria will then take over control of the PLO.

• The PLO, rearmed by Syria, will then resume operations against the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon and join Moslem guerrillas in attacks on the U.S. Marines and other units of the international force in and around Beirut.

• Syria will complete mobilization of its forces, and, as a result, increase the strength of its forces now in the Bekaa, Lebanon's strategically important valley. The current estimates are that Syria now has 30,000 men in the Bekaa. The flow of modern Soviet arms to the Syrian forces has expanded in the last few months.

These sources emphasized that the United States has taken some steps to offset these developments. By the end of this week there will be three U.S. aircraft carrier battle groups in the Mediterranean centered on the carriers Independence, Kennedy and Eisenhower. The battleship New Jersey is with the Eisenhower off the Lebanese coast. One of the carrier groups is scheduled to return to the United States in the near future.

These ships, the largest naval force to be stationed in those waters since the navy first deployed in the Mediterranean, provide the Americans and other units of the multinational force with superior air and firepower. The question that arises is whether this power might possibly be used against the Moslem guerrillas and Syrian and Libyan irregulars now operating in the hills around Beirut and against Mr. Arafat's units, which are rapidly withdrawing into Tripoli.

Senior officers on both sides of the Atlantic are vehemently opposed to heavy air and gun bombardment of the guerrilla positions around Beirut. One argument is that such tactics would kill more noncombatants than rebels. Another, less emphasized, is that if a decision is made to drive out the guerrillas the job can best be done by aggressive infantry action.

Reagan Warns Nakasone on Trade Differences

By George Skelton and Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — President Ronald Reagan bluntly told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Wednesday that, unless U.S.-Japanese trade differences are resolved, relations between the two allies could be seriously affected.

The admonition came while Mr. Reagan was telling the prime minister during a private meeting, according to a U.S. official, that "no relationship between any two countries is more important to world peace and prosperity than the relationship between the United States and Japan."

It was the first time that any U.S. president has made such a sweeping statement about the Washington-Tokyo alliance. Aides close to Mr. Reagan emphasized that he was not just using hyperbole but was speaking with absolute sincerity, believing that global stability increasingly hinges on a close partnership, economic and military, between the two countries, whose gross national products rank first and second among non-Communist nations.

"Japan has become a more reliable ally than our European friends," said a White House official who asked not to be identified.

In his private talk with Mr. Nakasone, Mr. Reagan focused heavily on the complex yen-dollar exchange rate, which the U.S. government views "as the single principle cause of the trade imbalance" with Japan, an administration official said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Nakasone are expected to announce Thursday that a bilateral task force will be created to try to work out U.S.-Japan differences over the yen-dollar rate, which is now roughly 235 yen to one dollar.

Mr. Reagan, on the first day of a six-day trip to Japan and South Korea, cautioned that the close partnership with Japan is being threatened by a growing demand within the United States, particularly from organized labor, for legislative protection from Japanese exports.

The House of Representatives, for example, last week passed a "domestic content" bill requiring that automobiles sold within the United States be built primarily with U.S. labor and parts.

With the United States expected to suffer a \$20-billion trade deficit with Japan this year, U.S. business and labor complaints involve dealing across a broad spectrum, ranging from beef and citrus to communications satellites.

U.S. and Japanese officials said

Arafat's Troops Hold Off Attack Amid Reports Of Cease-Fire

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon — Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, vowed to fight on until victory Wednesday, as his supporters beat back a three-pronged attack by Syrian-backed rebels on their last stronghold in the Tripoli area of northern Lebanon.

The anti-Arafat dissidents, aided by rocket and artillery fire from Syrian batteries, tried to dislodge the Arafat loyalists from their base in the Badawi refugee camp and force them to flee into Tripoli.

The offensive, launched at dawn from rebel-controlled hills around the camp, appeared to have failed, however, as reporters who entered the Badawi camp shortly before nightfall found the Arafat loyalists still in total control.

A spokesman for Mr. Arafat's forces said late Wednesday that a cease-fire had been agreed, but he said the fighters were skeptical about the chances of the truce holding. The Associated Press reported.

The spokesman said shelling by dissidents diminished "significantly" after the agreement but that Arafat strongholds in the Badawi refugee camp and in the port were still being hit. "We pray this is serious, but we are very skeptical," the spokesman said.

On Wednesday, the bombardment of the refugee camp, Mr. Arafat's last base, spilled over into the nearby Tripoli port and oil refinery, setting ablaze oil storage tanks that once held a million barrels of oil. The ensuing fire sent out a huge cloud of smoke that obscured Tripoli from view for most of the morning.

"I was in Beirut during the Israeli attacks for 88 days," said Mr. Arafat's senior military commander, Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, "but I have not seen this kind of war. The Syrian shelling of Badawi, which is only half of one square kilometer, is worse than the Israeli shelling of Beirut, which was five square kilometers."

According to Reto Meister, the chief international Red Cross representative in Tripoli, 532 people, both civilians and fighters, were recorded as injured as of Tuesday morning. He said another 150 to 200 were estimated to have been killed up to that point.

However, he said, the figures were incomplete and did not include many people in rebel-controlled villages.

Although Mr. Arafat said during a visit to his fighters at Tripoli's Islamic Hospital that his loyalists "will fight against this aggression

until victory," it was clear that his military and political positions were becoming increasingly untenable.

Despite the fact that the Arafat loyalists were able to hold off the Wednesday offensive, they conceded that they were running short of gasoline, no longer had any secure source for bringing in arms or reinforcements, and, most important, had lost the support of the people of Tripoli, who want them out of their town before it is destroyed.

There were intensive efforts by both Lebanese political leaders and Arab diplomats to arrange a cease-fire, the main aim of which would be to get Mr. Arafat and his men out of Tripoli. It is believed that the rebels will only agree to a cease-fire on the condition that Mr. Arafat leaves the northern Lebanese port.

Lebanese leaders want the PLO chairman to leave Tripoli to save the town, while the Arab diplomats want him out to save both Mr. Arafat personally and the PLO.

The revolt against Mr. Arafat began last May in the mainstream el-Fatah guerrilla group, when some of its members accused the PLO leader of abandoning the struggle to regain Palestinian land from Israel.

The leader of the Maronite Christians of north Lebanon, former President Suleiman Frangieh, lashed out at Mr. Arafat in an interview with the Beirut daily newspaper An-Nahar, saying, "Wherever Arafat goes, he brings destruction."

Rebels controlling the PLO radio station in the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp, which they captured last weekend, said in a broadcast: "The battle will not end until we obliterate the Arafat gang and the plotters with him inside Tripoli."

The Syrians and the Palestinian rebels have pummeled both the Badawi and Nahr al-Bared refugee camps in the last seven days of battles with little apparent concern for the thousands of civilians trapped in the cinderblock homes and shelters inside.

As many as 20 percent of Tripoli's 600,000 inhabitants may have fled during the fighting, according to Mr. Meister. He said most of these people had apparently fled along the coastal highway to the south and were living in empty schools or with relatives and friends elsewhere in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan did not present an item-by-item listing of disputed trade issues. But he did tell the prime minister, according to White House officials, "I want to make sure you understand how serious these things are."

The official said Mr. Reagan's mood in the private session was "firm and businesslike" as he strove to maintain the "very, very good personal relationship" between the two leaders.

The underlying purpose of the visit — and the reason that Mr. Nakasone invited him — is to enable Mr. Reagan to sell himself to the Japanese people. If he succeeds, it would make it easier for him to sell his policies and programs to the Japanese government and make Mr. Nakasone's alliance with him more acceptable to the Japanese, many of whom regard Mr. Reagan as a populist.

In arrival ceremonies at Akasaka Palace, Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were greeted by Emperor Hirohito.

Mr. Reagan's visit prompted protests Wednesday by an estimated 4,200 demonstrators at seven locations throughout Japan.

Genetic Test for Hereditary Disease Is Developed

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

BOSTON — The first genetic test for detecting Huntington's disease, one of the most serious of hereditary ailments, has been developed by scientists at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

The disease, also called Huntington's chorea, is a fatal nervous system disorder that destroys the mind and motor function. It is also known as Woody Guthrie disease, after the folk singer, who died of it in 1967.

The new test is still used only in research and will not be available for widespread application for another year or two, the researchers reported Tuesday. If the laboratory results are successful, they could bring emotional relief to the many people worldwide who risk developing Huntington's disease, since they have a history of it in their family. For the 20,000 U.S. patients

with the disease, for example, a further 100,000 people risk developing it.

The research, based on techniques commonly referred to as gene splicing, is to be published in the Nov. 17 issue of Nature.

The techniques, which use recombinant DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid, technology, can be expected to yield tests for other genetic disorders, according to Dr. James F. Gusella, a geneticist at the Massachusetts General Hospital who is the principal author of the Nature report.

Symptoms of Huntington's disease generally appear in about the fourth or fifth decade of life. Characterized at first by minor clumsiness or forgetfulness, the disease progresses slowly but relentlessly. Unless there is a known family history of the disease, it may take five to 10 years for a correct diagnosis of the symptoms.

Misdiagnoses have been common because doctors have not had a laboratory test to guide them. For years until Woody Guthrie was diagnosed as having the disease, for example, he was thought to be an alcoholic.

Each child of an affected parent has a 50-50 chance of developing the disease, transmitted in a hereditary pattern called autosomal dominant. Because of the nature of this genetic pattern, as well as the late onset of the disease, many victims unknowingly pass on the lethal gene to their children. Affected children may in turn pass it on to another generation before the diagnosis is made.

Dr. Gusella expressed confidence that the new test could be used to diagnose cases prenatally as well as after birth. Cells from a fetus can be obtained by the standard amniocentesis method, he said, and the test could also be applied to samples of skin, blood and other tissues of adults.

The key part of the gene-splicing technique, the so-called probe, is being distributed to laboratories interested in Huntington's disease strictly for research purposes, Dr. Gusella said.

In their search for a genetic marker that would indicate presence of the disease, the researchers were led to a village called Lagunita, built on stilts in a remote lagoon of Lake Marangabo, Venezuela. A central registry at Indiana University had shown the village to have one of the world's highest incidences of Huntington's disease. The rates were high, one researcher said, because the villagers tended both to have very large families and to stay together.

A team headed by Dr. Nancy S. Wexler, president of the Hereditary Disease Foundation in Beverly Hills, California, constructed a family tree of more than 3,000

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jordan-Israel Contacts May Be Helped by PLO Crisis, U.S. Officials Say

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have said that the rebellion in the Palestine Liberation Organization could provide a new opportunity to bring King Hussein of Jordan and West Bank Palestinians into negotiations with Israel.

The officials said Tuesday that Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman who is surrounded by Syrian-backed PLO rebels in the Lebanese port of Tripoli, was likely, if he survived, to be forced to return to Tunis or some other place far from the West Bank of the Jordan.

If that happens, the officials said, it will raise the question of who is authorized to speak for the 1.5 million Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which Israel has controlled since 1967.

They said that it was already evident to many Middle Eastern leaders that Mr. Arafat and his PLO supporters were no longer the unquestioned representatives of the Palestinian people. There is likely to be a long and bitter Arab debate about who should speak for the Palestinians, one official said.

But Mr. Arafat's supporters on the West Bank are expected to resist coming under Syrian sway. King Hussein has a strong interest in the future of the West Bank, which was part of his kingdom until the 1967 Middle East war.

The main question, a State Department official said, is whether Hussein will be more interested in negotiating with Israel now than he was in April when he declined to do so after failing to get Mr. Arafat's endorsement.

Arens Says Syria Backed Bombings

United Press International

HAMBURG, West Germany — Israel's defense minister, Moshe Arens, has said that a Shiite Moslem terrorist group backed by Syria was responsible for bombing attacks on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in April and on U.S. and French peacekeeping forces on Oct. 23.

"We have no doubt," Mr. Arens said in an interview with the West German magazine Stern that was published Wednesday. "It could be no one else in the area. That was a complex and relatively demanding operation, which no small group in Lebanon could carry out without at least the help of Syria."

President Ronald Reagan, outlining a U.S. Middle East initiative on Sept. 1, 1982, invited King Hussein and local Palestinians to join Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Mr. Reagan said the United States would support some kind of association between the West Bank and Jordan.

Hussein made his participation in the talks conditional on PLO backing, which Mr. Arafat, after protracted negotiations with the king, did not give him. In 1974, the Arab League mandated the PLO, which is not recognized by either Israel or the United States, to carry on all negotiations for recovery of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

With the PLO in disarray, some U.S. officials said, Hussein may review his position. One administration official said, "It could well be — this is just a hypothesis — but this is just a hypothesis — but the best deal they can, and they might ask Hussein to help them."

Hussein has been cautious in his public statements. In an interview in an Amman newspaper last week, he said Syria was trying to divide the Arab world and complicate the situation in Lebanon and in the PLO.

"The door to Palestinian-Jordanian negotiations remains open," he said, but added that the situation was now more complicated.

He said Jordan would not reassess its position until it saw the result of the talks in Geneva among rival Lebanese factions and how the conflict in the PLO was resolved. He said that if Arab leaders met for their scheduled summit in Saudi Arabia soon, their decisions could also affect Jordan's position.

U.S. officials said they had urged Israel, in talks to establish closer strategic cooperation, to be more supportive of Jordan, which is following an anti-Syrian policy. In particular, the United States would like Israel to support U.S. efforts to supply Jordan with the equipment for a strike force to help Gulf nations in crisis.

Hussein has made the delivery of such equipment a test of American ability to influence Israel, U.S. officials said. One of the reasons for his caution, they said, is his conviction that in 1984, an American presidential election year, the Reagan administration will inevitably lose interest in negotiations that could lead to differences with Israel over Jewish settlements on the West Bank or other issues.



Anti-nuclear demonstrators wearing masks of President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher protested Wednesday in front of the U.S. Embassy in London.

U.S. and Soviet Resume Geneva Talks; New U.S. Offer Is Reportedly Planned

Reuters

GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet officials resumed talks Wednesday on limiting European-based medium-range nuclear missiles, amid reports that the United States was planning to make a last-minute offer before its deployment of new missiles next month.

The chief of the U.S. delegation, Paul H. Nitze, declined comment when he emerged from the talks at the Soviet mission. A U.S. spokesman said both sides agreed to hold another session next Tuesday.

On Monday, the chief Soviet delegate, Yuri A. Kvitsinsky, hinted that Moscow would continue negotiating up to the deployment beginning in December of new U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

After that, Soviet officials have said, Moscow will probably break off the talks. On Oct. 26, President Yuri V. Andropov said it would be "impossible" to continue negotiations if deployment begins.

Mr. Kvitsinsky repeated that the decisive obstacle to progress was the Western alliance's refusal to include British and French missiles in the negotiations.

According to reports from Washington, President Ronald Reagan is contemplating an offer that could include a limit on each side of 600 medium-range warheads.

The proposal would respond to an offer made by Mr. Andropov when he said that talks after deployment would not be possible. In that speech, Mr. Andropov proposed the reduction of the medium-range missile force in Soviet

Europe to 140 if NATO cancels plans to deploy its 572 rockets. There were these other developments:

• In Brussels, officials welcomed on Wednesday a proposal by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada for new arms talks.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Mr. Trudeau's ideas were "an excellent initiative." Mr. Trudeau said his plan would involve talks among the five main nuclear powers — the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and China.

• Also in Brussels Wednesday, NATO sources reported that the alliance had denied a request by Denmark for a meeting next month of alliance foreign ministers on the deployment of the medium-range missiles. Denmark's minority government under pressure from an anti-missile opposition majority, made the request on Friday.

• In Bonn Wednesday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain underlined their determination to abide by the deployment plans. Mr. Kohl, speaking at a news conference, called on the Soviet Union to drop its demand that the British and French weapons be included in the talks.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was less optimistic than Mr. Kohl that a solution could be reached. Both leaders called on Moscow not to carry out its threat to halt the negotiations if the missiles are deployed.

• Also in Bonn Wednesday, the defense minister, Manfred Wörner,

and the British secretary of state for defense, Michael Heseltine, rejected a proposal from President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania. The proposal attracted attention in NATO capitals on Monday because it said the French and British missiles should not be counted.

• On Tuesday, in Lourdes, France, the country's Roman Catholic bishops declared that nuclear weapons are a "legitimate" form of dissuasion. In a document issued during their annual assembly, they said that "unilateral disarmament could encourage blackmail."

■ U.K. Women Sue in U.S.

Twelve British women filed a civil lawsuit Wednesday in federal court in New York to stop the deployment of missiles in Britain. The suit named Mr. Reagan, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the heads of the air force and army as defendants.

The women are seeking a temporary restraining order against the deployment of 96 cruise missiles at the U.S. Air Force base at Greenham Common, west of London. The suit contends that the deployment violates both international law and the U.S. Constitution.

The Soviet delegate, Vladimir Gai, introduced a resolution that diplomats said might involve governments in banning new organizations they disapproved of, refusing to distribute newspapers or jamming radio broadcasts.

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

RIYADH — Saudi Arabia has given up hope that an Arab League summit can be held here as scheduled Nov. 20 and has canceled hotel reservations it had made for the conference.

Most Arab states had sought a postponement, fearing that the tensions and hostile atmosphere in the Middle East would have doomed the summit to failure and further damaged the facade of Arab unity.

"The key issue in this summit, whenever it is held," said a Western political analyst, "is the Syrian one. Syria has isolated itself, and many Arabs are asking if Syria really is interested in reconciliation in Lebanon and really wants a solution to the Iran-Iraq war."

Syria's backing of Palestinian rebels fighting Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Tripoli, Lebanon, has alarmed Arab moderates. Syria also supports non-Arab Iran in its

U.S. Warns On UNESCO Funds Cutoff

Threat Made in Response To Proposed Press Limit

The Associated Press

PARIS — The United States threatened Wednesday to cut off contributions to UNESCO if the organization moves to "license" journalists or impose restrictions that limit press freedom.

Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organizations, told the 22d General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization that the United States opposed any institutionalization of a new world information and communications order.

Mr. Newell said parts of UNESCO's program calling for a new order "contain the implication that universal standards governing the content of news and information be established by this body. This is an idea we strongly oppose."

He also expressed concern about language in the draft program that refers to the "rights of people," the "right of solidarity" and the "right to communicate."

"These three concepts are poorly defined in our judgment, if defined at all," Mr. Newell said, "and no decision on the value of these concepts can be made until there is an understanding as to what they mean."

He said the United States believed in the free flow of information for the individual and supported the right of people to receive information. He said the United States opposed any censorship and helping nonindustrialized countries increase their capacity to spread information.

The United States provides 25 percent of UNESCO's budget, which, if it is approved at the current meeting, will total \$386.6 million for 1984-85.

U.S. delegates acknowledged that the Reagan administration's restrictions on the press in covering the invasion in Grenada might come up in the communication debate and said they were ready to reply.

The Soviet delegate, Vladimir Gai, introduced a resolution that diplomats said might involve governments in banning new organizations they disapproved of, refusing to distribute newspapers or jamming radio broadcasts.

Saudis Abandon Hope For November Summit

By David Lamb
Los Angeles Times Service

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Syria's backing of Palestinian rebels fighting Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Tripoli, Lebanon, has alarmed Arab moderates. Syria also supports non-Arab Iran in its

war with Iraq. Most Arab states have sided with Iraq.

King Hussein of Jordan was quoted this week as saying that President Hafez al-Assad of Syria did not want to attend a summit until Mr. Arafat was removed as PLO chairman and a new leadership, presumably under Syrian control, had been installed. The PLO is a full member of the Arab League.

There has been no official announcement that the summit will be postponed, but it is understood that Saudi Arabia asked the league's secretary-general, Chadi Kibbi, to arrange a meeting of foreign ministers in Tunisia to select a new date, and perhaps a new site. Mr. Kibbi visited Riyadh on Monday.

The postponement underscores the depths of the divisions in the Middle East and the Arab world's inability to arrive at a consensus to solve regional problems.

The PLO issue dominated discussions Tuesday at the summit of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council in Doha, Qatar.

Democrats Support Reagan, Call Grenada Action Justified

(Continued from Page 1)

up to Grenada. "But if the president asks for another 30 days or 45 days or whatever, we can approve that."

The House floor leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, who led the Grenada delegation, said that "a very large majority of our delegation believes the president acted correctly to protect American lives."

Mr. Foley and Mr. Alexander both remarked that they were impressed to find Grenadians approaching them in the streets to thank them for the invasion.

Representative Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat who has criticized Mr. Reagan for using threats of military action where he said diplomacy would serve, said he concluded from his visit that "in this limited instance in Grenada the use of force was justified" because "there was a sense of terror on the island, not only among American nationals but Grenadians as well."

But Mr. Barnes, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, said he did not think U.S. troops should remain on the island past Christmas.

Mr. Alexander was one of several Democrats on the trip who said the remnants of Americans and Grenadians on the island left him with no doubt "that on Oct. 25, when our troops went in, all American lives on that island were in imminent peril. There was anarchy in the country."

"The only force," he said, referring to troops loyal to Grenadian hard-liners who staged a coup in

mid-October, "was this army, a group of people ranging from 12 to 28 years of age, walking around with rifles. One person told me that they were 'a gang of bullies.'"

A group of four conservative Republican congressmen who made a separate Grenada tour — paid for by the National Defense Council, a private group — returned with an accumulation of documents and military gear that, they said, proved Soviet involvement with Grenada's revolutionary government.

Representative Don Ritter, a Pennsylvania Republican, displayed a 1983 diary he found in the rubble of a Grenadian government building. There was no name on the diary, but Mr. Ritter concluded it must have belonged to a leader of the revolutionary movement. In the diary were references to terrorism and to cash payments from the Soviet Union, possibly to someone in the revolutionary movement.

■ Governing Council Chosen
Grenada's governor general, Sir Paul Scoon, Wednesday chose a governing council composed mostly of expatriates to administer the island and organize elections for a new government, Edward Cody of The Washington Post reported.

The advisory council was Grenada's first step toward self-government since U.S. forces invaded Oct. 25. "It is important that within the shortest possible time we should live and work in a situation where security support takes the form of a police operation that would increasingly come under the command of a Grenadian or West Indian commissioner of police," Sir Paul said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Strong Earthquake Rocks North of Italy

MILAN (AP) — A strong earthquake jolted the northern third of Italy Wednesday, causing power and telephone line outages in several areas but no injuries, police reported.

The Interior Ministry said there were no immediate reports of major damage to buildings following the quake, which struck about 5:30 P.M. Hundreds of people fled into courtyards and streets in Milan. Police and newspaper switchboards were flooded with calls.

Tremors were felt from coast to coast, from Florence to Genoa and Pisa, in Milan, Turin, Verona, Bologna and Venice, police said. The National Geophysical Institute in Rome reported that the quake measured 5.8 on the Richter scale, and its epicenter was near Langhirano in the quake-prone, mountainous area 23 kilometers (14 miles) southwest of Parma.

U.S. Convicts 2 N. Ireland Nationalists

BUFFALO, New York (AP) — Two nationalists from Northern Ireland, one of them elected to the British Parliament in 1981, have been convicted by a federal jury of trying to enter the United States illegally.

Owen Carron, who was elected to the House of Commons, and Daniel Morrison were found guilty Tuesday of making false statements to immigration officials as they tried to make separate crossings from Canada into the United States on Jan. 21, 1982. No sentencing date was set, and the judge let the pair remain free on \$10,000 bail each. They face a maximum of five years in prison and a \$2,000 fine each.

In Armagh, Northern Ireland, the Protestant Action Force claimed responsibility in a coded telephone call to a Belfast radio station for the shooting of Aidrian Carroll, 24, near his home Tuesday. Mr. Carroll, who died in hospital Wednesday, was identified by police as the brother of Roddy Carroll, an Irish National Liberation Army gunman killed in a police ambush outside Armagh last December.

Israeli Diplomatic Official Visits Cairo

CAIRO (UPI) — David Kimche, director general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, met Wednesday with Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Ghali, to discuss their strained bilateral relations, an Israeli Embassy spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Kimche will meet members of parliament later in the day and might hold talks with Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan A.H. An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem said Wednesday that Mr. Kimche's visit was meant "to activate constructive dialogue" and that "all subjects will be put on the table."

Mr. Kimche's two-day trip is the second visit of a high-level Israeli official since Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai traveled to Cairo two months ago. Israel and Egypt signed a peace treaty in 1979 and exchanged ambassadors. But Egypt withdrew its ambassador a year ago after Palestinian refugees were massacred in refugee camps in Lebanon that were under Israeli control. Egypt has refused returning an ambassador to Israel until Tel Aviv announces a timetable for withdrawing its troops from Lebanon.

Israeli Reservists Mobilized in Exercise

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Israel held a mobilization exercise on Wednesday that involved thousands of reservists after newspapers reported that officials had considered canceling the call-up because Syria might misinterpret it as a threat.

Israel Radio broadcast code words summoning reservists to their units, in the first such exercise in five years. It was first announced last week before the attack that killed 60 persons at Israeli military headquarters in Tyre. Israel has blamed Syria for the attack.

Syria mobilized its reservists on Monday, apparently fearing a U.S. retaliatory strike over the bombing Oct. 23 at U.S. marine headquarters in Beirut. Newspapers said that officials had considered postponing or canceling the drill over fears Syria might misinterpret its aim, but that they decided to go ahead because Damascus might view a cancellation as a sign of weakness.

Israel Closes 2 Schools After Stoning

TEL AVIV (NYT) — The military government in the Israeli-occupied West Bank ordered two Arab schools closed for a month Wednesday and imposed curfews in some trouble spots after a wave of rock-throwing attacks on Israeli traffic through the area.

The unrest was related by informed Palestinians and Israelis to nervousness and anger over the intra-Palestinian fighting in the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli.

An Israeli girl was injured in Hebron when a school minibus was stoned. According to Israeli radio, armed parents who escorted the bus claimed they saw the stone-thrower escape to the school. The military government ordered the Hebron school and another in Ramallah, where boys were also accused of stone-throwing, closed for a month.

CIA Ex-Agent Sentenced to 25 Years

NEW YORK (AP) — Edwin Wilson, the former U.S. intelligence agent who was imprisoned for selling weapons to Libya, was sentenced Wednesday to 25 years more for trying to murder two federal prosecutors, a business associate and five government witnesses.

Mr. Wilson, who formerly worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, has been serving a 17-year term for selling 20 tons of explosives to Libya. He was also fined \$75,000.

The prison term stems from an attempt to kill prosecutors and witnesses who uncovered evidence leading to Mr. Wilson's earlier conviction. Before the sentencing, Mr. Wilson's lawyer, Michael Dowd, said his client had been shaped by 20 years as a government agent. "Mr. Wilson lived in a nightmarish world for 20 years in an undercover role," he said. "The rules of morality were suspended."

Dutch Brewer Is Reported Kidnapped

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Freddy Heineken, 60, head of the Heineken brewery concern, was kidnapped Wednesday night outside his Amsterdam offices by a gang of armed assailants, a spokesman for the brewery said.

Mr. Heineken left work with his chauffeur about 7 P.M. and was seized by four or five gunmen on the sidewalk outside, shoved into an automobile and driven away, the spokesman, Robert Elfrink, said. He added that Mr. Heineken's driver was also abducted by the gang.

For the Record

Japan has called off a 70-day sea search for wreckage of the South Korean jetliner shot down by Soviet jet fighters near Sakhalin Island on Sept. 1, the Maritime Safety Agency announced Wednesday in Tokyo. (AP)

A Swiss police chief, Gualtiero Medici, was given a suspended three-month prison sentence Wednesday for carrying out economic espionage for Italy last year. (Reuters)

The U.S. Senate's Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved Wednesday the nomination of William P. Clark as secretary of the interior, clearing the way for the full Senate to confirm him in the cabinet position.

Genetic Test Is Developed For Hereditary Disease in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

family members and descendants of one woman resident of the village who died of Huntington's disease more than a century ago.

Using laboratory tests with the new techniques on skin and blood samples of 570 of these descendants, as well as those on an American family afflicted with the disease, the researchers were able to locate the genetic marker.

Doctors have long known that if two genes are close together, they are inherited together. They also know that humans have 46 chromosomes. The team used that knowledge as well as new molecular biological tools such as restriction endonuclease to narrow the location of the genetic marker to chromosome 4. To do that, Dr. Gusella extracted DNA from the samples sent from Venezuela.

DNA is the chief chemical component of genes, the basic units of heredity, and there are billions of

DNA units in each cell. In most healthy people they appear in fairly regular sequence. In this type of research, the scientists look for variations in the sequence.

When he began, Dr. Gusella said, he had no idea which of the 46 chromosomes carried the gene for Huntington's disease. But by using DNA probes and by collaborative research with Dr. Susan L. Naylor of Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, he found a DNA segment with distinctive patterns on chromosome 4.

Because the segment was close to the Huntington's disease gene, he could "mark" its presence. The marker in this case is a continuous stretch of 17,000 among the billions of DNA units in the cell, he said.

The disease is named in honor of George Huntington, who, in 1872, with his father and grandfather, both physicians, described cases among a family living near their home on Long Island.

During surgery, even though an operating room has been scrupulously sterilized, infection can be caused by anaerobic bacteria that live in the human body. To reduce this danger, Rhône-Poulenc has developed an anti-infective drug which can be used before or after surgery when complications are liable to set in. Widely used in Europe, it is fair to say it has saved a good many lives.

This therapy is just one of the many recent developments from Rhône-Poulenc's medical research laboratories.

Others include cardiovascular, anti-inflammatory and psychotropic drugs, and other pharmaceuticals sold throughout the world.

Medical research is only one of Rhône-Poulenc's many activities. In more than 90 countries, Rhône-Poulenc is finding today the answers to tomorrow's needs: in textiles, crop protection and communication systems, as well as medicine.

The creative chemical company worldwide.

To fight infection, Rhône-Poulenc has just given surgery an unusual instrument.

An anti-bacterial from Rhône-Poulenc has given excellent results against infection caused by anaerobic bacteria during surgery.

هكذا في الأصل

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Grenada Tote Sheet

As Grenada drifts off the front page, it is time for those of us who adopted a questioning attitude during the intervention to move toward a more settled view. That attitude, to be sure, was not exactly neutral. It was skeptical. Just to ask whether it was a necessary, justified or effective intervention was to challenge the administration's assertions, or at least to pronounce them insufficient and in need of more proof. We did not and do not accept much of the left's and Latin America's categorical opposition to all interventions (especially U.S. interventions). But for us there were big questions about this one.

Let us try to tote up the answers on the basis of what is known now:

Before the event, the detained Grenadian governor general, sole repository of what legitimate authority remained on the island, did request outside help, and half a dozen eastern Caribbean states, acting through a legitimate treaty process, did request U.S. aid.

After the event, unequivocal endorsements of the invasion came from three groups with, in their fashion, impressive credentials: most of the American students, most Grenadian citizens and most states of the eastern Caribbean. And — although this bears more on the politics than the merits of the act — most American citizens also supported it.

As to the first of President Reagan's stated reasons for the invasion, preventing harm to the students, one can say that it was better to be safe than sorry. Of the second, one can say that the narrow mission of bringing law and

order was accomplished but the harder mission of establishing a democratic society lies ahead. In its nine independent years, Grenada has had two leaders, an anti-democratic crackpot of the right and an anti-democratic Marxist of the left. Watch out.

It was troublesome and a bad precedent for Mr. Reagan to yield so much authority over the actual operation to the uniformed military, which created an unnecessary crisis of political confidence by barring the press and by too often seeming blind to the operation's diplomatic context. The importance of speedily transferring any residual military and police functions to other parties, for instance, does not yet appear to be fully understood. As for the president's larger strategic purposes, certainly he blocked whatever the resident Cubans, Russians, East Germans and North Koreans — hardly disinterested parties — were planning to do on and with Grenada. Whether he could have blocked them better by timely diplomacy is, unfortunately, moot.

We think President Reagan made the right decision in Grenada. He redeemed a truly disturbing situation with an economical use of force, though he will have to pay a certain price in confidence lost and image blemished. It is telling, however, that many people still fear the president will pocket what favors came his way and use it to vindicate the general use of force to resolve sticky foreign policy problems. If he does, everything he hoped to have gained in Grenada will be washed out.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reagan's Deficit Gamble

President Reagan's adamant denunciations of any tax increase will guarantee, if he persists, huge deficits at least until 1986. He has now taken a public pledge to veto any tax increase. The U.S. economy is currently expanding for the very good reason that the Reagan administration is spending \$200 billion a year more than its revenues. The president is betting on a classic Keynesian recovery — heavy deficit spending by the government, generating higher spending by consumers — to get him through the election.

It may well work. Unemployment is coming down unexpectedly fast.

Then again, it may not work. The threats are, as always, inflation and the interest rates. The inflation rate is likely to pick up, not dramatically, but noticeably, in coming months. At their present levels the interest rates create a degree of vulnerability in the economy by putting severe strain on the financial structures of companies and governments, in the United States and abroad.

The risks do not seem to bother Mr. Reagan. But there is a broad bipartisan majority of Congress that considers them much too dangerous. The leadership there is coming from two Republican senators, Robert Dole, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Pete Domenici, who heads the Budget Committee. The Democrats are less explicit. They do not see why they should do anything as unpleasant

as pushing a tax increase if they are only going to be attacked for it by the White House.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan responds to all questions about the deficit by blaming Congress for failing to reduce spending. That is disingenuous. He has run out of both ideas and enthusiasm for further large spending cuts, as his budget last January demonstrated.

To suggestions of raising taxes, he replies by admonishing Congress to "keep their hands off the recovery." That is the standard Keynesian position — that raising taxes will curtail growth. But it is not necessarily true. In the late spring of 1982, a sudden dismaying slide into deeper recession induced Mr. Reagan to change his mind and support that year's tax increase. The first effect was a sharp drop in interest rates from July through September 1982, and the second was the beginning of an economic recovery in December. Similarly, a tax increase enacted now, to be imposed in stages over several years, would not jeopardize the recovery but preserve and extend it.

The initiative will have to come from Mr. Reagan. If he were to move, he could probably persuade Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill to help. It is not probable that it will happen. But with presidential leadership it is possible, and it would strengthen the economic prospects for the United States and many other countries, both before and after the election.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Luther, 500 Years On

Ask 20 thoughtful persons to list the 20 historical figures most important as makers of the modern world and you may get a hundred names. But a few names would be on every list: Einstein, Freud, and the man born half a millennium ago, Nov. 10, 1483.

Martin Luther was a conservative and a revolutionary. He supported reform, sometimes brutal, defense of the social status quo while actually subverting with his ideas the established order in every particular.

But he thought the state legitimately could be, and probably must be, powerful and sometimes ruthless. By his reckoning, the state is of less dignity than it was when church and state were welded. The state, he thought, is responsible only for order, and is barely relevant to the serious business of life, salvation.

He was the most prolific serious writer in history. One edition of his works exceeds 100 volumes. Charles V, Luther's antagonist, once remarked that the German language was suited only for speaking to horses. Luther made it speak to God.

— George F. Will in *The Washington Post*.

I wish I could say that the founder of my forefathers' faith is among my favorite historical figures. But honesty forbids. Luther's place in history is assured, even so. And for that matter it should be said that Luther was no more accountable for Luther's excesses (e.g., his vile anti-Semitism) than is Anglicanism for the lusts of Henry VIII.

In the texts of my boyhood, Luther was shown as a heroic figure, standing defiant before the emperor at Worms, helping him, recanting, declaring that he could, God help him,

do no other. Persecuted rebel, hero of the free conscience, foe of church abuse and superstition, the Wittenberg scholar was the herald of all that is good and enlightened.

That was the good Luther. If such storybook history survived adult inquiry, the world would be a simpler and better place. In fact, the necessity and effect of Luther's revolt is most debatable. Notwithstanding these modernist speculations, Luther has to be taken at face value — a man of great religious zeal and intellect who carried things further than he had intended.

— Edwin M. Yoder in *The Washington Post*.

Reprisals in Lebanon?

If the Syrians and their irregular partners do pose a challenge by further attacks on U.S. Marines, the American response should be considered, surgical and swift. It should be proportionate — and thus limited — in the sense that its purpose is to maintain the existing limited force levels in Lebanon, not to seek a wider commitment. Nobody should be in any doubt that the stakes can become very high in such a confrontation. But it would be quite wrong for the United States either to abandon its limited position or to expand it.

— The Times (London).

An unusual coalition has come into being — ex-Presidents Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, and Margaret Thatcher — to advise Mr. Reagan against a punitive expedition in Lebanon. The soundness of this advice is almost too self-evident to need amplification, but that does not mean, unfortunately, that it will be accepted in the White House.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR NOV. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Manila Shore Leave in Doubt

MANILA — At the request of the Merchants' Association, Governor Smith has written to Admiral Sperry to ascertain his views regarding Manila's desire for the fleet's participation in a celebration before its departure. Admiral Sperry has not given his final decision. He is impressed by the statement of the Secretary of the Interior that the sanitary conditions in Manila are unsatisfactory. The general opinion in the fleet is that no liberty will be granted. The Merchants' Association talks of transferring the honors of the proposed celebration to the Pacific fleet if the Atlantic fleet sailors are not landed. It is urged that the fact that no cases of cholera have appeared in the last 48 hours proves that the city is now clean.

1933: Munich Honors Putsch Dead

MUNICH — Shops, government offices and schools are closed in the streets of this battered city to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Hitler's "beer hall" putsch — honoring the memory of 19 dead storm-troopers. The main parade included only the original participants of the 1923 uprising who marched from the Odeonsplatz to the Bürgerbräu Keller, where the Hitlerites of a decade ago arrested members of the Bavarian cabinet and endeavored to force them to support a Hitler-Ludendorff dictatorship. This "Parade of Veterans" was led by Chancellor Hitler, who afterward proceeded to the former Ministry of War to honor the 19 dead, and thence to the Odeonsplatz again.



Reagan & Co.: Public Relations Pros

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Reagan & Co. is the best public relations outfit this city has seen in years, and as the presidential election approaches, everybody is analyzing how they do it. Examples abound.

In the flap over how the administration handled or mishandled reporters during the Grenada invasion, they managed to persuade a lot of people that they had to choose between the security of the troops and the freedom of the press. They chose security; it was a popular decision.

Obviously, they could not invite everyone in the news media on the first ride into Grenada. This would have involved almost as many reporters as Cubans on the island. It would have been a disaster.

There was, of course, another way to avoid the dilemma, which is used all the time. For example, when the president flew off to Japan and South Korea Tuesday, he did not ask the whole news corps to the party, but only two or three reporters and photographers to represent the press and the people.

This is familiar to the administration, and accepted by news organizations, as the "pool system," under which a few reporters are permitted to observe the facts, and then pass on or "pool" their notes and film to their colleagues.

It is a sensible compromise between security and freedom, used by General Eisenhower during the invasion of Normandy, and by every other president and theater commander since then in the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

This illustrates Public Relations Lesson No. 1, which is Dominate

the Question. Emphasize the popular and avoid the unpopular; security of the troops, which everybody wants, rather than press freedom, which not everyone does.

Also, get the key words straight: "Invasion" is not a kindly word; "rescue mission" sounds better. Public Relations Lesson No. 2, invented by the first Roosevelt and perfected by the second, was: Dominate and Manage the News. If you don't, somebody else will.

Teddy Roosevelt saw the White House as a "bull's eye," and attributed some of his P.R. success to his "discovery" of Monday. That is to say, he found that he could get on the front pages of the Monday morning newspapers because reporters were off duty on the weekend and editors had to fill space.

Franklin Roosevelt used the Sunday evening fireside chat to reach the people, before the days of televised professional football games, in the hope that his listeners would be in a thoughtful mood.

Mr. Reagan has employed these techniques and has added two others. He works hard on his Saturday noon radio broadcasts, aiming to attract the attention of the big-city circulation Sunday papers. These have not been a great success. But, more important, Mr. Reagan has mastered the art of the television camera in ways that arouse the envy of Hollywood and Madison Avenue — and infuriate the Democrats.

He is also lucky. He has a genius for being somewhere else at the time of trouble. If some misguided

idiot sets off a bomb in the Capitol of the United States, precisely when things are really getting serious in the Middle East, it is precisely at that moment when Mr. Reagan just happens to be flying off to Asia.

As President Carter said of his old buddy Bert Lance when Bert was in financial trouble, you have to give him credit. Mr. Carter was blamed for everything because he paid attention to everything. Mr. Reagan has a way of not being blamed for anything for the opposite reason. Everything that goes wrong is blamed on Judge Clark, or James Watt, or Caspar Weinberger, or on Congress.

This is a remarkable achievement. Mr. Reagan is an appealing figure, presiding with the utmost sincerity over the memorial services for the marines killed in Lebanon, so good at it in fact that he makes you forget why the marines were so exposed in Beirut, and who was to blame, and why they were there.

There is, however, one question. Will it work? And maybe a couple of others: Is there a policy back of all this, a clear mind with clear intentions? Or is it mainly a triumph of short-run public relations?

This is what we would like to know after the victory in Grenada, and before the coming crisis in the alliance and with the Russians over the emplacement of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe.

The trouble with public relations is that without a product that really serves the public, it leaves a drop of poison. It helps politicians, but, no matter how successful, it can defeat them if they rely on it too much.

The New York Times.

A New Strategic Agreement Between U.S. and Israel?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Not many hours after the bombing of the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut, Henry Kissinger was on television arguing that only by beefing up the balance of power on the American side could the United States hope to negotiate a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. He had in mind Israel. "It is an amazing phenomenon that the Israeli army is sitting 20 kilometers from where Americans are being killed and that there seems to be no coordination between our policies at all," he declared.

He had a point, considering the uncharacteristic ambivalence in the Reagan administration's recent relations with Israel. And it probably is not too much to say that Mr. Kissinger also had a purpose: to throw his considerable weight publicly on the side of the argument, then raging within the administration, over whether the United States should not set aside its concern for Arab sensitivities and plunge into an elaborate (and expensive) military and strategic "understanding" with Israel.

High hopes on both sides for just such an arrangement were dashed two years ago when the Israelis offended the Reagan administration by their de facto annexation of the Golan Heights. But this "understanding" is now being put together again, reliable sources say, as a key element in what is essentially a State Department strategy for resolving the impasse over Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon and thereby making possible the extraction of the U.S. Marines and presumably the rest of the multinational force.

The struggle within the administration has had Secretary of State George Shultz on one side, arguing for a much more visible U.S.-Israeli demonstration of common purpose. On the other side have been Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, arguing that high-profile security links between the United States and Israel undermine relations with Arab nations vital to U.S. interests — Saudi Arabia, to start with, but also Egypt, Jordan and some other Gulf states.

That Mr. Shultz apparently has prevailed is suggested by the visit of Lawrence Eagleburger, the U.S. undersecretary of state, to Israel. His mission was to strike a bargain with Israel. Some parts of it are likely to be known soon; others are unlikely ever to be acknowledged officially.

The U.S. offer to the government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir begins with a new memorandum of understanding. As with the 1981 version, it would provide U.S. financing for purchases from Israel's own defense industry, not only by the United States and the Israeli government but by other foreign buyers. The United States would lift restrictions on the type of assistance it would give for the development of the Israeli-designed Lavi fighter plane. The United States would also be more generous about sharing its military technology with Israel. "If they know the name of it, they will get it," said one knowledgeable official.

Plans will also be revived for the prepositioning of U.S. military supplies and equipment in Israel for U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces designed to come to the rescue of friendly countries in the Arab world, and more specifically to defend the Gulf's oil resources.

All U.S. military assistance would be in the form of direct grants. Under the current arrangement, part of the \$1.7 billion in annual military aid is in the form of credits.

In return, Israel would be asked mainly to stop doing things that work against constructive U.S. relations with Arab states. For example, Israel has vigorously opposed what was supposed to be a secret \$220-million U.S. financing of a Jordanian Rapid Deployment Force.

Finally, the United States is said to be asking the Israelis to adopt what one official describes as a "more humane" policy on the West Bank. But this reportedly would not require the

Israelis to give in to President Reagan's request for a freeze on West Bank settlements.

This may not be all that Henry Kissinger had in mind when he talked about changing the balance of power in Lebanon. But it does meet the Kissinger requirement for more visible U.S.-Israeli solidarity before any Syrian withdrawal.

In policy-making circles, the Shultz approach is known as the "Rodman" plan. That refers to Peter W. Rodman of the State Department Policy Planning Staff — the same Mr. Rodman who is described in Mr. Kissinger's memoirs as a member of "my usual team of Middle East aides."

What we are witnessing is a return to a Reagan first principle, set forth in his 1980 presidential campaign. He spoke ringingly of an "iron-clad bond between Israel and the United States" as a "moral imperative." Israel, he said, "is a major strategic asset to America."

Why Andropov Has Failed To Change Russia's Face

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — A full year has passed since Yuri Andropov succeeded Leonid Brezhnev as leader of the Soviet Union, but the "Andropov Era" has yet to unfold; indeed, the Soviet leader has not even been seen for months.

Most Western commentators predicted that after the weak leadership of Mr. Brezhnev's last years, Mr. Andropov would become a strongman, perhaps even ruling through the K.G.B. (which he headed for 15 years), changing Soviet domestic or foreign policy significantly. Some initial developments under Mr. Andropov seemed to support the expectation: new high-level appointments; more energetic overtures toward China and the United States and toward a resolution of the Afghan war; a surge of reformist rhetoric in the central press; and highly publicized campaigns to fight corruption, restore "labor discipline" and increase the authority of plant managers.

But little has changed, certainly far less than during the first year of Nikita Khrushchev's or Leonid Brezhnev's leadership. Mr. Andropov's three domestic campaigns seem to be petering out. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union remains mired in Afghanistan, deadlocked in talks with the Chinese, and embroiled in a worsening confrontation with the United States.

Nor has Mr. Andropov become a strongman, even though in June he finally acquired the ceremonial presidency, and he has reduced the power of his chief rival, Konstantin Chernenko. Despite several vacancies, only one voting member has been added to the Politburo. Its composition remains Mr. Brezhnev's, not Mr. Andropov's. Despite changes among the hundreds of top bosses who actually run the Soviet system, from Moscow ministers to regional party secretaries, the overwhelming majority remain Brezhnev men, aged symbols of complacent leadership.

Moreover, Mr. Andropov, who sought to contrast himself to the long-entrenched Mr. Brezhnev by being a visibly active leader, has virtually disappeared from public life since the South Korean airliner incident Sept. 1. His poor health is hardly an explanation. Confronted with foreign policy disasters of that magnitude, aging leaders of great states manage at least token appearances to reaffirm their authority — and especially at an occasion as important as Monday's commemoration of the Bolshevik Revolution. As a result, there is already gossip in Moscow about a succession to Mr. Andropov himself.

Unlike the case with his predecessors, there is no Andropov's Russia, and growing signs are that there will be none. The reasons involve three

little-understood features of Soviet politics.

First, the general secretaryship of the Communist Party, the top leadership position, is not so inherently powerful that its occupant automatically becomes a personal dictator. It took Mr. Andropov's predecessors as general secretary five years or more to achieve supremacy in the leadership. Moreover, each general secretary since Stalin has had less personal power than his predecessor.

The position was especially weakened under Mr. Brezhnev. With unimpaired memories of Stalin's capricious terror and Nikita Khrushchev's incessant reorganizations, other party, state and military bosses opposed the emergence of another strong leader. Mr. Brezhnev acquiesced to that sentiment, basing his 18-year reign on conservative policies that guaranteed the tenure of those officials.

Mr. Andropov, therefore, is constrained not simply by the swollen power of the Soviet military, as Sovietologists in Washington now speculate, but by a more general diffusion of power throughout the bureaucratic system. As the oldest (he is now 69) and frailest man ever to hold the post, it is unlikely Mr. Andropov can revitalize it.

The second constraint on the leader's power is longstanding policy divisions in the Soviet political class. Despite widely acknowledged economic problems, for example, Soviet officials are deeply divided between those who believe in muddling through, those who want to restore more draconian Stalinist measures, and those who urge decentralizing reforms. The result has been decades of policy immobility. Nor is there consensus about international affairs. On the central question of Soviet-American relations, Soviet officials are bitterly split between advocates of Cold War and proponents of détente. The result has been decades of erratic policy.

Finally, Mr. Andropov's first year has been one of relentless confrontations and crises abroad, from Poland and Afghanistan to Mr. Reagan's anti-Soviet crusade, Lebanon, Central America, and now the Caribbean. None of these was directly of Mr. Andropov's making, but their result has been to redouble every Soviet obstacle to internal change, as international tensions do. Thus, while American hard-liners insist that the Cold War is necessary because the Soviet system will not change, Soviet policies make such changes almost impossible.

Everything we know about Mr. Andropov suggests that he is both reform-minded and exceedingly cautious, so he may still put his imprint on the Soviet system. More likely, however, he is to be a transitional leader. Indeed, the most significant change of his first year is the emergence of a new inner leadership group in charge of government and economic affairs. Composed of Grigori Romanov, Geydar Aliyev, Nikolai Ryzhkov, Vladimir Dolgikh, and Mikhail Gorbachev (currently Mr. Andropov's most likely successor), the average age of its members is about 58, a full political generation younger than that of Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Andropov.

Many Western analysts now argue that the impending succession of this new generation of officials throughout the Soviet system will make a major difference. But that generation also is deeply divided between friends and foes of change. And it, too, will inherit a Soviet Union that increasingly resembles more the limping bureaucracy of Russia of old, than the dynamic leader dominated "totalitarianism" of Stalin or of Orwell's "1984."

The writer is a professor of politics at Princeton University and writes a monthly column on Soviet affairs for *The Nation*.

The Washington Post.

Conventional Wisdom on Mideast Is Looking Less Wise

By Flora Lewis

ROME — America's new Middle East negotiator, Donald Rumsfeld, is yet another beginner who will have to find his way through the world's most intricately patterned minefield. His newness is a handicap in an area of short fuses and long memories. Yet he can turn fresh eyes to advantage.

This is a time when it is useful to question all going assumptions. U.S. policy has broken down, mired in old slogans; everything else is shifting. Conventional wisdom has become unreliable, including the expectation that nothing much can happen in a presidential election year. On the contrary, the United States is now seen as particularly vulnerable to pressure and eager for apparent successes in this period.

The United States is talking about retaliation for the attack on the Marines in Beirut. Italy has delivered the message that if U.S. policy in Leba-

non involves fighting, it will probably pull its troops out of the multinational force. France probably would too. The advice that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict is not necessarily true. Yasser Arafat is being strangled by his tightrope, the rest of the Arabs no longer care much about Palestinian aspirations. Some kind of Palestine Liberation Organization doubtless will survive, but only under Syrian control.

Mr. Arafat is still popular on the West Bank, but he risks the double brand of traitor and loser. Time and Israeli determination have transformed the West Bank's fate. Palestinian Arabs see no way to a settlement with Israel; they see Israeli penetration of their land as nearly inextinguishable.

Their intellectuals have learned a lot. They no longer rail against an

abstract, caricatured "Zionist enemy," but knowingly discuss the details of Israeli politics and problems. They are no less furious, but hope has drained away. The issue is no longer about the fate of the Palestinians but about the kind of Jewish state their repressed existence will help mold.

Despite rejectionist clichés, Israel's permanence is acknowledged throughout the region. The new Arab problem is how to relate to it; as another bellicose tribe, or as a gallingly successful rival.

The power balance among themselves, even more than against Israel, is the Arab central issue now. Basically, the Arab problem is the same as in the rest of the Third World: how to enter the modern era without loss of pride and identity. It is worse than elsewhere because there are three conflicting impulses involved.

One is nationalism. That current can accommodate the troubling issue of minorities such as the Kurds in Iraq, the Maronites in Lebanon, various Arab sects and so on. But it produces the state rivalries that racked Europe for so many centuries. And no single state can dominate and impose order. Another is Arabism. But the concept of a great Arab nation, of solidarity, keeps breaking down in the face of profoundly felt differences. It thrives only in hostility to outside enemies, and has proven incapable of mobilizing energies to deal with urgent economic and social problems.

The third is religion. Islam. It is the most emotionally satisfying and seems best able to express the deep rage of frustration that sustains it. It copes with the modern world by sweeping rejection.

Ideology has subsided as an agent for change. All the classic elements of the Marxist class dialectic are present, but they are overwhelmed by the three major forces.

Violence seems inescapable, not only because of tradition but because the lack of well-rooted institutions beyond the scale of the village or the bazaar provides no other effective tool of organization. Authority over the larger society that contemporary production requires and communications create is left to rest on force.

Israel, too, is being transformed. It has gained tremendous new confidence in its might, but has lost self-assurance in its means. It also has a problem of fundamentalism. It is torn between the old ideals of creating healthy, moral normalcy, and a new sense of messianic destiny.

There is no "hopeful" glow of a breakthrough. The Middle East's wars have not ended. An ambitious mediator will do well to seek tacit agreements, buy time, and try to cool the atmosphere.

The New York Times.

Reagan and Grenada

President Reagan did the right thing by stamping out that communist infection on Grenada. Had the advisers in President John F. Kennedy's administration had the courage to give air support to the Bay of Pigs invasion, there would be no communist Cuba or Nicaragua now. A switch in time could have saved the Caribbean from communism.

F.P. SCHULTZ,
Bandung, Indonesia.

Our quick-on-the-trigger president is clearly the best friend the Soviet Union ever had. His bungling, illegal forays into foreign policy combine classic Russian morality with traditional Russian ineptitude. They dis-

play for all the world to see that we really are the avaricious, money-grubbing, capitalistic, colonialist warmongers they claimed we were.

DONALD ARTHUR,
Munich.

There's no stopping the Marines! They deserve credit for standing up to those 700 big bad Cubans, not to mention all those Grenadians. (There are more people on my block than there are in Grenada.)

I notice that the only Latin American countries to have supported the United States in the United Nations over Grenada were the "democracies" of Chile, Uruguay and Guatemala. You might call it "Restoring

Freedom, Reagan-style." I think I already caught it on the Late Show.

T. ROBERGE,
Paris.

Regarding "A Pathetic Little War" (HT, Nov. 3):

Are you lending your editorial column to the concept that another cancer in the Caribbean was not likely to spread had it not been nipped in the bud? If ever the domino theory had a fertile ground, it is in the Caribbean.

M. BAIRD-SMITH,
Bargemont, France.

Revenge Against Whom?

Regarding "In Lebanon, No Peace to Be Kept" (HT, Oct. 29):
Barbara Tuchman asks, "Can we

afford ... continued ineptitude in Washington?" In the same issue, Bernard Gwertzman ("Reagan Cites Urgent U.S. Interest") quotes the American president as saying, "Those who directed this atrocity must be dealt justice. They will be."

In the unlikely event that guilt should be proved, would Mr. Reagan deal justice through the guns of the battleship New Jersey? Or might he prefer to invade Syria, Iraq and/or the Soviet Union?

Enough of ineptitude and enough of playing to a gallery of fools.

DAVID F. SEIFERHELD,
Grasse, France.

How I agree with Mrs. Tuchman!

ANNE NOBLE,
Malaga, Spain.

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F. Cohen

...understood features of the
...first, the general secretaryship
...Communist Party, the top lead-
...position, is not so inflexible
...ful that it occupies someone
...becomes a personal estate.
...Mr. Andropov's predecessor,
...secretary five years in the
...absolute supremacy, in the
...since Stalin has had less pre-
...than with his predecessor.
...the position was especially pre-
...under Mr. Brezhnev. Was it
...ing measures of Stalin's cap-
...is terror and Nikita Khrushchev
...sations: reorganizations, Khrushchev
...state and military bosses opposed
...interference of another man in
...Mr. Brezhnev, acquiesced in
...tion, basing his 18-year ap-
...conservative policies than those of
...the face of those officials
...Mr. Andropov, therefore, is
...nated not simply by the post
...of the Soviet minister
...sociologists in Washington
...aculate, but by a more general
...tion of power throughout the
...centralized system. As the olden
...69 and frazzled man over his
...post, it is unlikely Mr. Andropov
...is revitalizing it.

The second constraint on the Soviet leadership is the lack of power in longstanding policy decisions in the Soviet political system. The Soviet leadership, despite widely acknowledged domestic problems, for example, the stagnation of the economy, are deeply divided internally. There are those who believe in more radical reforms, those who want to use the existing system to solve more draconian Stalinist mistakes, and those who urge deceleration of reforms. The result has been the policy immobility. Now it is the consensus on international relations. On the central question of American relations Soviet leaders are bitterly split between advocates of Cold War and proponents of détente. The result has been the lack of a consistent line and endless of erratic policy.

Finally, Mr. Andropov's first move has been one of relentless frontal attacks and crises abroad, from the Middle East and Afghanistan to Mr. Brezhnev's Soviet crusade, Lebanon, Central America, and now the Gulf. None of these was directly of Andropov's making, but there is little to doubt that every bit of pressure to internal change is directed towards it. This is a constant hard-line message. Was it necessary here to say that we will not change policies unless such change is demanded?

Everything we know she does suggest that her performance and exceeding sales, so far, will still put her in the top 10 next year. Moreover, she will be a true underdog because the most of her fans are under the age of 18, the age of a new-wave leading singer. Her management is a team of four, composed of Tommy, Jennifer Allen, Cynthia and Norman Doherty. The Grammys (music industry's most elite) are the average age of its members about the age of political newcomers. And that of Mr. Beavis.

that the continuing success of our game plan will allow us to get the Soviet Union to accept differences. But that game plan doesn't depend on terms and conditions of change that we will present to Soviet leadership; it depends on our strong persuasion of the Russian people that the economic leader must have the authority to make decisions about all of his

of Chicago, Ill.

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Iraqi Attack Is Feared on Iranian Oil To Force Tehran to Start Peace Talks

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Iraq appears to be moving toward an attempt to force Iran to the conference table by striking at its oil-exporting capacity, Western diplomats and other analysts said here.

Iraq has two weapons it could use for such an attack. Soviet-built surface-to-surface missiles and five new French Super Etendard fighter-bombers with Exocet missiles, which wrought havoc on British ships in the war for the Falkland Islands.

After a month of conflicting reports over whether they had arrived in Iraq, France's foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, said in the National Assembly Monday that the planes arrived in Iraq on Oct. 8, so they should now be ready for combat.

The analysts said Tuesday that they took seriously recent suggestions from Baghdad that Iraq might soon attack Kharg Island, the major Iranian oil terminal, to try to break the deadlock in the three-year-old Gulf war.

The most recent such report quoted a senior government official in Baghdad as saying that only an attack on Kharg Island could bring about negotiations. According to Reuters, the official, who was not identified, said the continued operations of the terminal "feed their war machinery" and encourage Iran to "mount new attacks on Iraqi border areas."

If Iraq is reluctant to commit its new fighter-bombers to action so soon after their arrival, it has enough Soviet-built Scud-B surface-to-surface missiles to do the job, according to military analysts here. They have a range of about 175 miles (281 kilometers). Kharg Island is about 130 miles from Iraqi territory.

Scud-Bs have been used with considerable effect in the last two weeks to bombard inland Iranian towns that are farther from Iraq than Kharg Island. Tehran says

that 300 people have died in the attacks. A week ago, an Iraqi missile of unknown type hit a Greek freighter, the 10,853-ton Avra, as it headed for the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini, which is northwest of Kharg Island. Three crew members were hurt and the freighter's living quarters were burned out.

Iraq has threatened to blockade the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq attacks Kharg Island. A sixth of the non-communist world's oil passes through the strait, which is 24 miles wide. The threat prompted Britain and the United States, among others, to urge the French government not to send Iraq the Super Etendards.

But the French, who are eager to limit the spread of Islamic fundamentalism espoused by Iran, have argued that the planes will give Iraq the leverage it needs to impose peace negotiations on Iran. Mr. Cheysson insisted Monday night that "it is preposterous to talk about a blockade of the strait, as the operation is technically impossible."

Since the recent Iraqi threats, Iran appears to be trying to strengthen its defenses at Kharg Island and at big naval and air force bases at Bushehr, southeast of the island. The Iranian naval commander, Esmatollah Hosseini, inspected the installations Wednesday.

Iran's oil revenues are the key to its continuation of the war, which is believed to have taken more than 150,000 lives. As long as Iraq is unable to stop tankers from reaching the oil terminals or to render the terminals unusable, Iran can continue to buy arms.

Iraq's oil shipments have been heavily curtailed by the loss of its oil ports early in the war and the closure of the Iraqi oil pipeline through Syria to the Mediterranean in April 1982. President Hafez al-Assad of Syria is Iran's main ally. Only a smaller pipeline across Turkey remains open.

President Ronald Reagan said last month that the West could not

tolerate closure of the strait, and he did not rule out military action in response to any Iranian attempt to seal it.

Iraq has refused to discuss peace while President Saddam Hussein remains as Iraq's head of state. Rejecting a recent United Nations appeal for a cease-fire, it began an offensive in the north three weeks ago and has occupied several more pockets of Iraqi border territory.

Gulf States Appeal to Iran To Avoid Blocking Strait

The Associated Press

DOHA, Qatar — The six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council would up three days of talks here Wednesday with an appeal to Iran to avoid blocking free navigation in the Strait of Hormuz and respond to international calls for an end to its war with Iraq.

The council also urged Palestinian guerrilla factions to cease their fighting in northern Lebanon in accordance with an agreement reached Tuesday by council and North African mediators.

Abdullah Bishara, the group's secretary-general, announced the meeting's resolutions during a closing plenary session.

The resolutions expressed the alliance's support for the United Nations Security Council resolution that advocates a cessation of military operations between Iraq and Iran.

The Doha meeting was attended by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Sultan Said bin Qaboos of Oman, Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah of Kuwait, Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa of Bahrain, Sultan bin Zayed al-Nahyan of the United Arab Emirates and Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani of Qatar.

The Gulf council united Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar in a regional economic accord

Iran Sells Stamp Of U.S. Hostages

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran has issued a colorful stamp to mark the fourth anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by militant students.

The 28 rial (30 cent) stamp shows students scrambling over the embassy gate with a burning U.S. flag and a blindfolded diplomat in the background. The students took over the embassy Nov. 4, 1979, and held members of its staff until January 1981.

Leftists in Nicaragua, Rightists in El Salvador Attack Catholic Church

By Joanne Omang
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Roman Catholic Church once again is the focus of political tensions in Central America, under attack from both the right and the left, and increasingly its leaders are speaking out in similar terms against both sides.

Church officials here now talk openly of "a systematic campaign" by the right against two bishops' frequent denunciations of four years of violence and human rights abuses during the Salvadoran civil war. Although the bishops have taken care to deplore both leftist guerrilla terrorists and rightist death squads, it is the rightists who have recently threatened to retaliate with violence.

"It seems to be coming from people who would like to set up a dictatorship of the right in our country," said Monsignor Gregorio Rosa Chávez, the auxiliary bishop of El Salvador, in his homily during a Mass on Monday. "There are those who see in this the beginning of a systematic campaign against the church."

The rightist Maximiliano Hernández Bragado threatened Monsignor Rosa Chávez and Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas with death last week. Monsignor Rosa Chávez's father was subsequently arrested for one day in what the auxiliary bishop said he hoped was a mistake.

"We're still waiting for an official explanation" for the arrest, he said after the Mass.

Several faculty members of the church-run Central American University here have been threatened for allegedly teaching leftist doctrine.

"Some have left, some stay in a different house every night," said a highly placed church official. "It's very bad, morale is terrible. Discussing poverty is branded Communism."

In Nicaragua, attacks on the church have come from the leftist Sandinist government following a declaration by the country's bishops that no one can be required to take up arms "to defend an ideology."

gy with which he is not in agreement." The Sandinists have protested that the church is telling young Nicaraguans to resist the draft, and the reaction has been physical as well as verbal.

Several priests have been beaten up and thrown out of their churches by what are called *turcos*, organized gangs of militant Sandinist supporters. A children's parade last month was broken up by a mob and 16 older youngsters were held briefly in jail.

The government says the beatings are the spontaneous expression of a citizenry outraged by church interference in domestic affairs. Two foreign priests were expelled from Nicaragua last month for alleged antigovernment actions.

Nicaragua's archbishop, Miguel Obando y Bravo, responded in an interview with the Italian publication *Stampa* that the Sandinists "have declared war on us. The regime has embarked on the Marxist-Leninist path and sees in the church the only institution capable of stopping it."

Archbishop Obando y Bravo was quoted as accusing the government of continuous human rights violations, torture and summary executions. All this, combined with recent rightist death threats against church leaders in Guatemala, prompted Pope John Paul II to denounce "blind violence" against "a long list of priests and members of religious families" throughout Central America.

In a speech in Rome on Saturday after meeting with visiting Guatemalan bishops, the pope warned: "No one should ever pretend to confuse true evangelism with subversion. Ministers should be able to perform their mission with security and without interference in the entire continent."

The church has been in the thick of controversy in El Salvador since the violence began in 1977 with the murder, reportedly by soldiers, of the Rev. Rutilio Grande, a priest who worked with the poor. In March 1980, Archbishop Oscar Romero, who had become highly critical of the growing violence, was murdered as he said Mass.



Calvin Klein's clean-cut, sophisticated sportswear.

Calvin Klein Pares Down The Shape of Elegance

By Hebe Dooney
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Calvin Klein's fashion is becoming so minimal it is almost abstract.

In his spring collection Tuesday, he showed clothes made of the lightest handkerchief linen, cut so simple and pure they had a dreamy, sleepwalking quality. Some long chemises were even cut like night-shirts.

The models, some of the prettiest in town, wore flat, pale snakeskin sandals and looked as if they were walking barefoot. At Klein's request, they wore no makeup, to

other favorite was the big shirt with pleated skirt or linen T-shirt, its sleeves hanging out of a pretty cotton sweater. The poplin safari look, in khaki and strongly belted, was the strongest note in an otherwise tender collection.

Starting with the two buttoned-down dresses that opened the collection, all skirts fell to the ankles. Klein, like most designers, refuses to make an issue of hemlines. Yet they do set a mood, and the short and the long of it certainly attract different age groups.

Ironically enough, in the United States, short is worn by women of a certain age, as the French say, while long is for the young. In Europe, it is just the opposite, the young in minis while matrons cling to the elegant Chanel length. Saint Laurent also showed short skirts in his last collection, but never as short as in New York, where both Bill Bliss and Geoffrey Beene showed skirts well above the knee.

After Calvin Klein's spare approach, Ann Klein, a sportswear house with designs by Donna Karan and Louis Dell'Olio, looked almost heavy. The clothes were salable, sportswear separates without any firm direction, and hemlines were at all levels, from Bermuda shorts to mid-calf length. Colors were pale pastels, with intricate sequins said to be inspired by the impressionists. The sweaters were interesting with Argyle, cable-knit, and angora patterns.

Geoffrey Beene, who showed at a flower market downtown, was in a class all to himself. Using the finest fabrics and the most exquisite, almost fastidious workmanship, he is the closest thing in New York to a Paris couturier.

His designs are not for everybody, and while he caters to elegant and well-bred women, his audience is more restricted than that of Bliss, whose flashier concept of elegance has broad appeal.

Beene is also probably the gentlest, most romantic of the American designers, and he appeals to women with low-key, reserved sensuality. In what is being quickly dubbed "the year of the dress" he had several pretty offerings, including some in organdy, softly belted and full-skirted. Others were fluid linen chemises with a deep V-neck front or back. The V was often filled in with see-through chiffon, in a variety of transparencies.

To European observers, who are used to ready-to-wear collections about daytime and sportswear, one of the most fascinating things about American collections is the variety of evening wear. Here, each collection is split about equally between daytime and evening, suggesting that this is a country where people go out a lot.

The clothes cover all kinds of occasions, from country club to prom dances. There are lots of at-home pajamas, as well as big and Ritzy fully-sequined evening dresses that should come in useful in New York, where a festive social life, including three to four major social events an evening, is snowballing until Christmas.

Anti-Jordanian Group Says It Shot Diplomats

PARIS — A little-known Arab group has claimed responsibility for an attack on two Jordanian diplomats in Athens. One of the diplomats, Mohammed Rashid, died of his injuries.

An unidentified man speaking Arabic telephoned the Paris headquarters of the French news agency Agence France-Presse on Tuesday and said that the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades" shot the men "in execution of a death sentence pronounced against two officers of the secret service of King Hussein and as part of the continuing confrontation with that lackey of imperialism and Zionism."

DEATH NOTICE

RUTHERFORD, ELEANORE V. died on Nov. 7, 1983 at the Duke University Hospital, Durham, N.C. She was the beloved wife of J. Rutherford V. Townsend & Suzanne T. Farnsworth, the grandmother of Alfred Nicholas Farnsworth, John Victor Farnsworth & Elizabeth Grace Farnsworth.

A vivacious person she was at the center of community activities in the U.S. & Europe. She resided at 215 Coral Lane, Palm Beach, Florida 33480.

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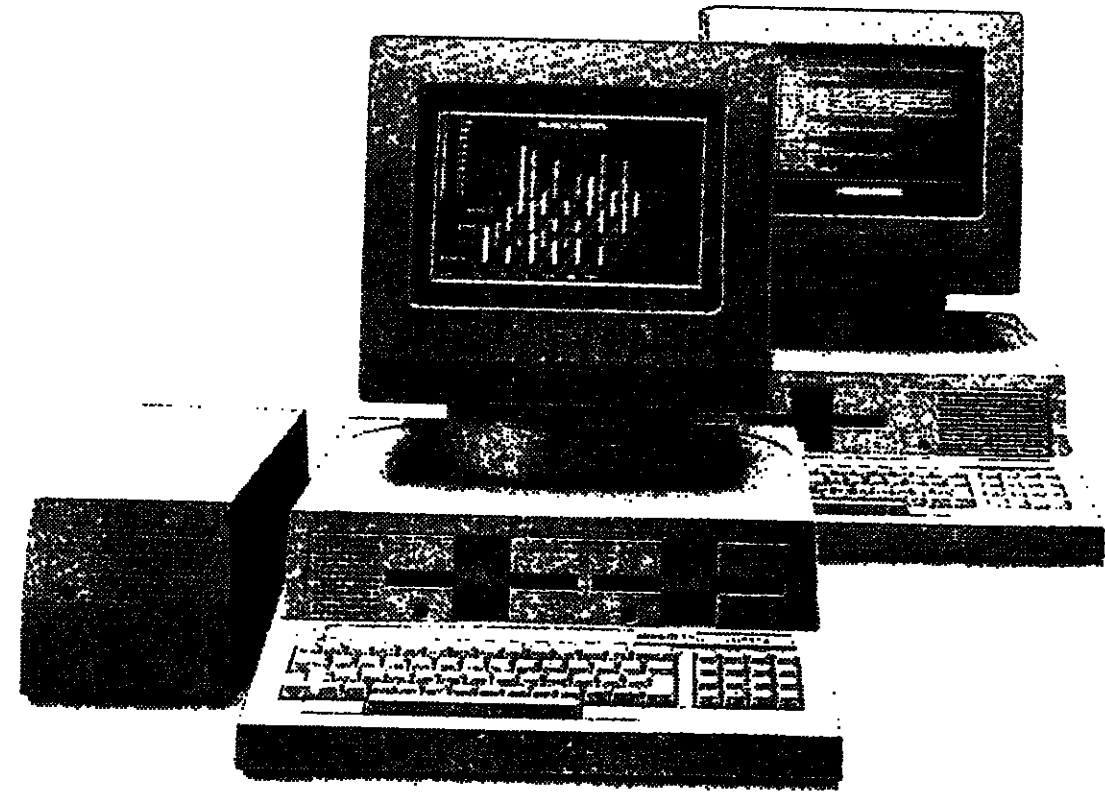
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OLIVETTI M20 PERSONAL COMPUTER

WE'VE MADE A FAMILY OUT OF A PERSONAL

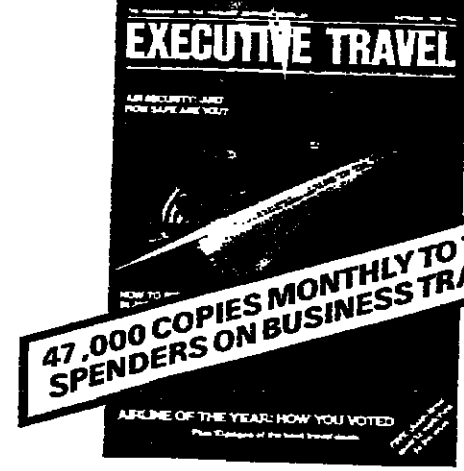
Olivetti, who invested its office know-how in the M20 personal computer now introduces you to another member of the family: the M20D model with a memory thirty times larger than the basic version. And when there's a need for even greater power and coordination in office jobs, the Olivetti M20D can manage a group of M20s working in conjunction with one another, integrated into a local area network. So from today there is a family of Olivetti personal computers with different storage capacities and a wide choice of operating systems (MS-DOS, CP/M-86, PCOS, UCSD-P) to satisfy different needs. And with



their 16-bit technology and communication capabilities they will keep abreast of change. In fact they are designed for integration into remote text/data processing and office automation as it is today and as it will be in the future. Olivetti protects your investment in equipment and software. The M20 personal computer family makes your problem solving less problematic leaving you far more time for the creative side of your job. Olivetti's personal computers embody all of the company's leadership in ergonomics and design which have become a consolidated part of its success in the office throughout the world.

olivetti
brains & beauty

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مكتبة بن الاصل

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH As AT&T Breakup Approaches, Stock Of Bell Canada Is Gaining on NYSE

NEW YORK — While tremendous investor attention has focused on the Jan. 1 target date for the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., shares of another telephone company, based north of the U.S. border, have been climbing steadily on the New York Stock Exchange.

It is Bell Canada Enterprises, which provides 61 percent of Canada's telephone service and most of that country's telephone equipment. On Wednesday, its shares rose 25 cents to a record of \$25. In 1982, the stock sold at \$13.25, after an extended period of lackluster performance.

Despite its size, the company is "something of an unknown giant in the United States," according to Jennifer Proga, an analyst at Salomon Brothers.

The Value Line Investment Survey rates Bell Canada's stock as an "average" market performer over the next 12 months. But the advisory service said that the company's "three-to-five-year prospects are promising."

Merrell Lynch cited a "neutral" opinion on the issue over a time frame of up to one year. For the longer term, it regards the stock as "O.K. to buy."

In recent years, the stock has been depressed, reflecting the downturn in Canada's economy. But company profits have been rising lately.

On a fully diluted basis, the company earned \$2.45 a share last year and \$2.44 a share in 1981. Miss Proga estimates that profits will reach \$2.75 a share in 1983 and about \$3.15 a share next year. She also pointed out that the company's reorganization last April as a holding company was a significant event in its evolution. This reorganization was effected to separate regulated businesses from nonregulated activities.

Value Line envisions Bell Canada's manufacturing subsidiary, Northern Telecom Ltd., as an increasingly important contributor to earnings. Bell Canada owns 53 percent of Northern Telecom, which ranks as the largest manufacturer of telecommunications equipment in Canada and the second biggest in North America, trailing only the Western Electric unit of AT&T.

"Northern Telecom's United States operations are booming," Value Line noted. "In particular, demand for the company's Digital Multiplex System central office switches continues to be exceptionally strong. Northern Telecom has a long-term contract to provide DMS switching equipment to AT&T and many of the Bell operating companies are likely to turn to this manufacturer for their central office switches, too. Meanwhile, Bell Canada's telephone operations probably will show improvement as the Canadian economy gets back on track."

There is, however, one slight caveat, according to the advisory service. "United States citizens should not ignore the 7-percent depreciation of the Canadian dollar we expect by 1986-88," Value Line said.

"In our view," Merrell Lynch said recently, "Northern Telecom is a prime beneficiary of AT&T's divestiture of its local operating companies." This breakup will result in eight corporations — a slimmed-down version of the current AT&T and seven regional holding companies that will provide local telephone service and several new activities.

The brokerage firm rates Northern Telecom's stock as "O.K. to buy" for the intermediate term and as an outright "buy" long term.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Northern Telecom rose 75 cents on Wednesday to \$40.25. The stock, which split 3-for-1 in May, has been a stellar performer. Its low last year was \$10.875 and its high this year is \$49.125.

New York Times Service

U.S. Agency May Limit AT&T Trading

NEW YORK — The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission apparently does not like the idea of premature trading in the stock of the stepped-down AT&T and the seven regional telephone companies that it is spinning off.

The commission is expected to issue an order soon that would prevent any such trading until Nov. 21 — the date that has been scheduled all along for the start of "when-issued" trading.

The possibility of a race to trade the new shares before their formal issuance was evident Tuesday at the New York Stock Exchange, where officials said they were hoping to start trading in the new AT&T stock and the seven regional shares as early as Nov. 17.

With AT&T the most widely held stock in the United States — 32 million people have about 936 million shares — and seven new shares to be issued for every 10 in existence, the stakes are high for the New York Stock Exchange.

SEC officials, however, were understood to be wary about allowing trading to begin just one day after the release of the prospectuses — with all the official financial information about the regions and the parent that many investors will want to digest before making their decisions.

New York Times Service

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 9, excluding bank service charges

Location	Rate	Location	Rate
Amsterdam	2.997	London	1.488
Bombay	24.30	Madrid	162.78
Buenos Aires	2.425	Mexico	1.021
Calcutta	2.425	Paris	6.55
Canton	2.425	Porto	206.78
Cebu	2.425	San Francisco	0.736
Hankow	2.425	Seattle	0.736
Hong Kong	2.425	Stockholm	0.736
Kobe	2.425	Switzerland	0.736
Manila	2.425	Tokyo	0.736
Peking	2.425		
Rangoon	2.425		
Singapore	2.425		
Tientsin	2.425		
Yokohama	2.425		

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits Nov. 9

Term	Rate	Term	Rate
1M	9 1/4	3M	9 1/4
2M	9 1/4	6M	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9M	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	12M	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
Discount Rate	8 1/2	Bank Rate	9
Federal Funds	9 1/4	Call Money	9 1/4
Prime Rate	11	30-day Treasury Bill	8 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/4	90-day Treasury Bill	8 1/4
Commercial Paper	9 1/4	6-month Treasury Bill	8 1/4
3-month Treasury Bill	8 1/4	1-year Treasury Bill	8 1/4
6-month Treasury Bill	8 1/4		
90-day Treasury Bill	8 1/4		
1-year Treasury Bill	8 1/4		

West Germany

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
Overnight Rate	5.50	3-month Interbank	5.50
1-month Interbank	5.50	6-month Interbank	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50		
6-month Interbank	5.50		
1-year Interbank	5.50		

Japan

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
Overnight Rate	5	3-month Interbank	5
1-month Interbank	5	6-month Interbank	5
3-month Interbank	5		
6-month Interbank	5		
1-year Interbank	5		

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Tokyo; Reuters, London; U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, New York.

Wage Plan Approved By Brazil

Votes Clears Way For Action by IMF

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BRASILIA — Brazil's National Congress cleared the way Wednesday for implementation of a new international financial rescue plan for payment of the country's \$30-billion foreign debt by approving an austerity package curbing wage increases.

The congressional vote, taken after a 10-hour debate, represented a key political victory for the government in its bid to introduce anti-inflation measures required by the International Monetary Fund and foreign banks.

Brazilian officials and diplomats have said passage of the compromise measure, which limits overall salary increases to 87 percent of inflation, eliminated the principal obstacle to formal IMF approval for an \$11-billion package of new loans and credits for Brazil later this month.

The package, which includes \$6.5 billion in new loans from commercial banks and resumption of payments of a previously suspended IMF loan, appeared endangered when three previous wage control measures were rejected by the National Congress, or the government's own party leadership.

The impasse led President Joao Batista Figueiredo to declare a state of emergency in Brasilia last month. The deadlock was resolved only when the government made significant concessions to congressional party leaders, winning the support of a small opposition party.

The measure's final passage by a five-vote margin in the opposition-controlled Chamber of Deputies was described by officials as a watershed in the military government's struggle to carry out unpopular economic measures while maintaining its political liberalization and move toward democracy.

"I feel there was a great expectation outside to see if the Brazilian administration would get the political support," said the finance minister, Ernesto Geisel. "This wage bill has served to consolidate and unite the official parties. It is a show of political will."

While mounting political tension over the austerity program appeared to be temporarily relieved, diplomats and opposition leaders cautioned that support for government economic policies and current refinancing plans to repay the developing world's largest foreign debt remained precarious.

"All that has happened is that after three spectacular defeats they have finally won one (fight)," observed one diplomat. "They made the necessary compromises to avoid disaster."

The new wage law was the fifth proposed by the government this year to modify a wage indexation system created in 1979. That program mandated a scale of semi-annual salary increases that gave low-wage earners increases higher than the rate of inflation while keeping salary increases as a whole equal to the inflation rate.

Under pressure from the IMF, the government decreed new wage laws seeking to limit increases to 80 percent of inflation, which is expected to top 200 percent this year.

The laws were subject to subsequent approval by the National Congress, however, which gained an opposition majority in its lower house following open state and local elections last year.

The congressional rejections of wage decrees in September and last month were the first such vetoes of government policies in 19 years of military rule. Another wage plan was then backed late last month by the leadership of the government's Social Democratic Party (PDS).

The government finally won support for the change by agreeing to mandate increases equal to 100 percent of inflation for workers who make less than \$200 a month, or 67 percent of the salaried labor force. A sliding scale also softened the impact on middle-class incomes from the last plan opposed by the PDS party.

Political observers here predicted that the government may offer a cabinet appointment to the small Brazilian Workers' Party next year in exchange for its congressional support, which provided the votes needed for a majority.

The austerity program is still strongly opposed, however, by the major Brazilian opposition parties, including the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB), which favors a "negotiated moratorium" on debt payments.

Negotiations over the housing bill have been under way with the administration and senators.

Mr. St Germain was said by a

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Price	Month	Price
Nov	325.45	Dec	325.45
Jan	325.45	Feb	325.45
Mar	325.45	Apr	325.45
May	325.45	Jun	325.45
Jul	325.45	Aug	325.45
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Jul	325.45	Aug	325.45
Sep	325.45	Oct	325.45

BUSINESS BRIEFS

BP Says Tender Sale in Forties Field Will Yield a Total of \$432.9 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — British Petroleum Co. PLC said it will receive \$432.9 million (\$432.9 million) from the sale by tender of 39 units of 0.25 percent stakes in the North Sea Forties Field.

BP said tenders from 19 companies were successful and each unit will be sold at \$7.5 million. Minimum tender price for the sale was \$5.3 million.

The sales, subject to energy department approval, exclude BP's interests in the Forties pipeline or associated onshore facilities.

As well as the sales by tender, BP recently agreed to sell separate 0.95 percent interests in the field to both OK Exploration (U.K.) Ltd. and Trafalgar House Oil & Gas Ltd., a Trafalgar House subsidiary. Completion of all these sales will reduce BP's stake in the Forties field to 83.13 percent, but BP will remain operator of the field.

RTZ Bids for British Electric Oilfields

LONDON (Reuters) — RTZ Oil & Gas Ltd. has offered assets valued at about \$60 million (\$89.1 million) to British Electric Traction Co. for all its interests in 14 North Sea blocks, including its 5-percent stake in the Manneen field, British Electric said Wednesday.

The company said it referred the offer to its North Sea partners, which have the opportunity to acquire the interests on equivalent terms. This means that final details of the proposed sale, which is subject to other consent, including Energy Department approval, will not be known before late December.

The approximate \$60 million value of the offer includes British Electric's share of production profits up to the end of this year.

Bonn Pledges \$4.47 Million for Airbus

BOON (Reuters) — The West German cabinet has decided to make a 12 million Deutsche mark (\$4.47 million) conditional credit available for the development of a 150-seat version of the European Airbus, a government spokesman said.

He said at a news conference Tuesday that the loan depended on the Airbus consortium, which includes French, West German, British and Spanish companies, proving the economic feasibility of the aircraft, the A-320.

The companies and Britain's department of trade, which has independently studied the A-320's prospects, believe a large market will exist for the twin-engine plane from the late 1980s, including airline replacements of present fuel-thirsty aircraft.

Ruling Against Michelin Is Upheld

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Court of Justice upheld on Thursday a European Commission ruling that Michelin, the French tire manufacturer, was guilty of unfair trade practices. The panel, however, reduced a fine imposed on the company two years ago.

The company, which has 60 percent of the Dutch market for heavy tires, was fined for operating a "loyalty-discount" system that restricted competition by dissuading dealers from buying from rival European manufacturers.

Michelin's appeal to the court led to a reduction in the fine to \$250,000 from the original \$575,000. The court also reversed two related commission rulings. The first accused the company of discrimination in provision of services, while the second criticized the company for offering discounts on car tires.

EC Warns of Risk to U.S. Steel Accord

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Commission warned the United States Wednesday that a challenge by an American company to imports of West German and Belgian steel could endanger a 1982 accord limiting the community's trans-Atlantic steel sales.

At a meeting with the United States, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade, senior commissioners criticized the U.S. International Trade Commission for ordering an inquiry into a complaint by an American steel company, Gilchrist Steel Corp. of Portland, Oregon, about steel plate imports from the two European Community countries.

Hitachi Said to Pay IBM \$300 Million

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corp. settled its trade-secrets lawsuit against Hitachi Ltd. after the Japanese computer maker secretly agreed to pay IBM about \$300 million, it was reported Wednesday.

Also, IBM agreed to permit Hitachi to continue using computer software that IBM claimed was stolen or derived from stolen IBM technology, reports from unidentified sources said.

The settlement, announced Oct. 6, brought an end to IBM's suit charging Hitachi with conspiracy, unfair competition, copyright infringement and racketeering. Hitachi pleaded guilty to the criminal charges earlier this year and was fined the maximum \$10,000.

Atari to Increase Computer Prices

Reston, Va.

SUNNYVALE, California — Atari Inc. said Wednesday it will raise prices on its home computer products and video game consoles on Jan. 1.

The company, a division of Warner Communications Inc., said that prices of the Atari 600 XL and 800 XL home computers will each increase by \$40. Prices will also be increased on the 1027 printer, 1050 disk drive, 3600 video computer system and the 5200 supersystem game console.

Atari said it has sold out its 600 XL and 800 XL home computers through the end of 1983.

U.S. Fried Chicken Firm's Shares Surge on Takeover Rumors

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK — The price of Church's Fried Chicken Inc.'s shares has risen sharply on the New York Stock Exchange amid unconfirmed reports that the company is a takeover target.

The stock jumped \$2.125 on Tuesday and another \$1.125 Wednesday to \$30. Based on Wednesday's price, the company's 19 million shares outstanding are valued at about \$570 million.

Responding to inquiries from the exchange, J. David Bamberger, newly named chairman of the company, said he was unaware of any reason for the activity. He added that Church's was "not engaged in

any discussions relating to a merger or acquisition of the company."

However, Steven A. Rockwell, who follows Church's for Alex. Brown & Sons of Baltimore, viewed the sale of the company as a good possibility.

The new chief executive wants to take some action fairly quickly to improve returns to shareholders, he said. "The stock has been disappointing the last couple of years and earnings have been disappointing the last three years, partly because of management."

Traders said that among the big purchases of stock was a 450,000-share block on the Middle West Stock Exchange in Chicago. Bestrice Foods Co., also of Chicago, was mentioned among potential

buyers of the stock but said that it had no interest in Church's.

Other potential buyers, analysts said, include PepsiCo Inc., Marriott Corp., Pillsbury Co. and Quaker Oats Co. The Bass brothers of Fort Worth had owned 1.4 million shares, or 7.4 percent, of Church's but are thought to have sold the block some time ago.

Prudential-Bache Securities, which has worked closely with Church's, said that it had put the company's stock on its restricted list, meaning that it could no longer solicit orders or discuss the company.

Mr. Bamberger, who owns about 1.1 million shares of Church's, was named chairman, president and chief executive officer last month

after Roger A. Harvin, 50, took early retirement.

Church's, based in San Antonio, is widely known to be looking for a new president and chief executive to run the company. Mr. Bamberger, who would probably continue to serve as chairman, is head of a committee that is conducting the search.

Church's, which has 1,191 company-owned stores and 255 more under license, earned \$25.5 million in the first nine months of the year,

down 11.7 percent from \$28.9 million a year earlier. Profits fell 6.7 percent last year, to \$41.6 million, from \$44.6 million the year before. Church's currently has 13,700 employees and \$55 million in cash.

The Value Line Investment Survey said the company should benefit from a 5-percent price increase and that the upturn in the economy should improve sales. Nevertheless, it saw only modest gains unless the company demonstrated a "real commitment" to marketing.

Eurocheque Cards to Go Electronic, Aid Travelers

(Continued from Page 9)

into the local branch of Banco Portugues do Atlantico, write a check for up to the equivalent of about \$150 — the daily withdrawal ceiling — in euros, using a blue check form bearing the Eurocheque name, and present this together with his plastic Eurocheque guarantee card to the teller.

If the account details and signature on the check form match those on the card, the bank will hand over the local funds and then immediately debit the tourist's account back in the Netherlands in guilders.

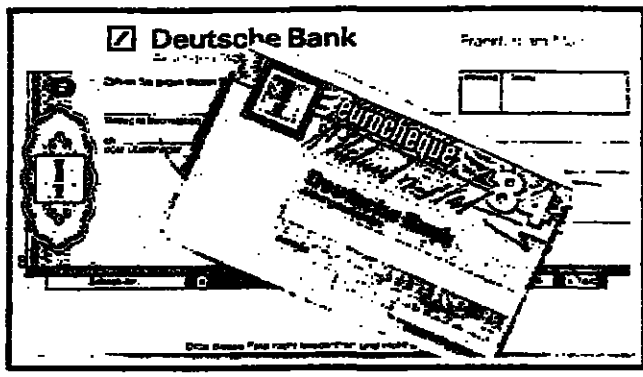
Eurocheques can be used in the same way to pay restaurant and hotel bills and to buy goods in many stores. In cases of fraud, the issuing bank will guarantee payment.

Eurocheques thus fall somewhere between an American-style plastic credit card and an ordinary bank check; with the payee certain the check will be honored while the payer's bank account is debited directly. Most member banks also extend automatic credit to Eurocheque customers who sign more checks than they can pay for.

In total, 8,000 banking institutions in 19 countries issue Eurocheque check-guarantee cards that their customers can use to raise ready money at more than 190,000 branches of 15,000 financial institutions in 39 countries, including Hungary and the Soviet Union. In addition, 4.5 million stores, restaurants, gas stations and hotels accept Eurocheques.

Now, with Eurocheque going electronic, member banks will fit a standardized magnetic band to the check guarantee card, enabling it to be used in their automatic cash dispensing machines and eventually in the computerized point of sale terminals, which are already starting to appear in some European shops and hotels.

In an experimental pilot program scheduled to start early next summer, Britain's Midland Bank and a group of West German banks will issue magnetically coded Eurocheque cards that will be accepted by 100-odd cash dispensers belong-



A sample Deutsche Bank Eurocheque and guarantee card.

ing to Banque Populaire in France and by 350 machines installed by a group of Spanish banks known as the Sistema 48 Group.

"It is not science fiction to say that, in time, a Scandinavian will be able to drive through Europe to Spain or Italy using a Eurocheque card to pay for gasoline, meals and hotels at point of sale terminals and to retrieve cash in local currency 24 hours a day," said Harald A. Omdal, chairman of the Norwegian Bankers Association and head of the bankers committee adapting Eurocheque to the electronic age.

Bankers say the Eurocheque system makes money for them in several ways. Foreign banks cashing a Eurocheque receive a standard 1.25 percent commission paid by the check signer, along with a handling fee that varies from country to country.

This month, the European Community Commission in Brussels decided to regulate the size of these fees and commissions in return for

West German Cost of Living

Reston, Va.

WIESBADEN, West Germany — The cost of living index was up 2.6 percent in mid-October compared with a year earlier, the federal statistics office reported Wednesday. The figures were unchanged from provisional data issued at the end of last month.

yet, European department store groups and service station chains have not tried to issue their own credit cards, while the big American-owned international travel and entertainment cards like American Express and Diners Club are not used primarily for household expenditures.

All the same, European banks do not all praise the Eurocheque system. Support has always been strongest in West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Austria, where central banks encouraged private banks to fight the spread of American-style credit cards, which, they feared, would undermine their control of the money supply.

British Shipyard Wins Order From Iceland

Reston, Va.

DEVON, England — State-owned British Shipbuilders said Wednesday that it has broken into a new export market by winning a \$5.5-million (\$8.2-million) contract from Iceland.

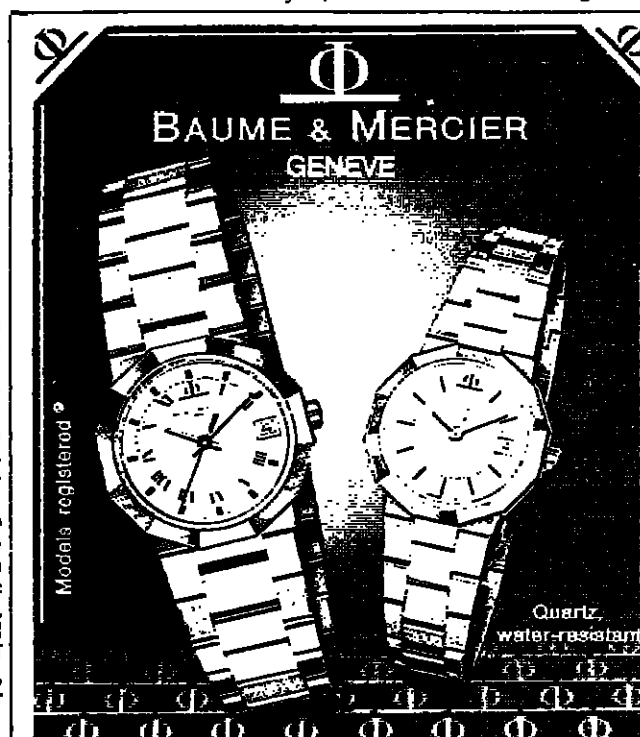
The corporation said that one of its yards in southwest England, Applerode Shipbuilders, is to build a 3,000-metric-ton bulk carrier for the Samland Line of Reykjavik in October 1984.

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND Euro-Canadian Dollar Bonds 10 1/4% due December 15, 1985

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NEW ISSUE

7th November, 1983



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Warrants

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NEW ISSUE

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Democrats in U.S. Offer 2 Industrial Strategies

By Peter Behr

WASHINGTON — The Senate Democratic Caucus has endorsed an economic strategy that would seek to strengthen the competitiveness of U.S. companies through agreements among management, labor and the government.

A comparable plan, backed by the Democratic majority of the House Banking Committee's subcommittee on economic stabilization, was also issued Tuesday.

Both proposals for industrial policies represent attempts by Democratic legislators to outline a new response to the administration's economic policies for the 1984 presidential campaign.

The Senate proposal, drafted by a group headed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, would establish a presidential advisory council of leaders from business, labor and the government. The panel would formulate a national industrial strategy to deal both with older, basic industries and new, high-technology ventures that are threatened by foreign competition.

Industries seeking import relief or other government support would have to receive the council's approval of a plan to increase investment and provide training, wage concessions or other measures to improve competitiveness.

"We reject the proposition that nothing can be done to rebuild our steel towns, and that millions of our citizens should therefore leave their homes and uproot their families. And most importantly, we reject the claim that government

should be a passive bystander," Mr. Kennedy said last week.

The House subcommittee, headed by Representative John J. LaFalce, Democrat of New York, proposed a similar council of high-level advisers to oversee policies for strengthening industries.

Mr. LaFalce was asked whether such a council might have opposed U.S. Steel Corp.'s 1982 purchase of Marathon Oil Co. and instead insisted upon greater investment in steelmaking. He replied, "You got it."



Edward M. Kennedy

Sears to Spend \$1.7 Billion on Store Modernization, Building

By Isidore Barmash

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sears, Roebuck & Co., in a major move to improve its competitive position, has announced that it will invest \$1.7 billion over the next five years to modernize more than 600 of its existing stores and open 62 new ones to compete more strongly with department stores.

Sears, the largest U.S. retailer, said Tuesday that the program was the most ambitious in its history. Edward R. Telling, the chairman and chief executive officer, said the company's board approved the new "store-of-the-future" program

after recently touring a prototype store in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

"Sears' strategy recognizes a dramatic decline in the number of desirable new shopping-mall locations and the competitive importance of upgrading existing facilities to generate sales and profit growth," Mr. Telling said. He added that the program reflects a shift in emphasis from new stores to modernization of existing facilities.

The King of Prussia store, opened July 25, is "the most successful we have opened in many years," said Edward A. Brennan, chairman and chief executive officer

of the Sears Merchandise Group. He said that results at other test stores "also have far exceeded expectations."

As do many suburban department stores, the King of Prussia store clusters merchandise based on customer living habits. There are, for example, separate groupings of photographic, audio and video products.

The store is also more brightly illuminated and has a more colorful atmosphere than most Sears outlets. A major departure in merchandise is the addition of more fashion apparel, including national brands.

David C. Taylor, retailing analyst for Prudential Bache Securities, Inc., in New York, said that "Sears is making a major commitment to establish an upgraded

presence for the increasingly competitive 1980s. They've put a lot of planning into the merchandise mix, layout, presentation and price-quality equation and feel they have it right."

The Sears Merchandise Group last year accounted for \$20.7 billion of Sears's corporate \$30-billion revenues.

A Sears spokesman in Chicago said the \$1-billion investment will come from internal funds.

In the next three years, the program involves remodeling more than 350 of Sears's largest, full-line stores in major metropolitan markets. In the next two years, 250 medium-sized stores in smaller markets will be remodeled. Next year, Sears plans to open 14 new stores and remodel 85 others. Other retail chains are also plan-

ning big investments in their stores. K. Mart Corp., the second-largest U.S. retailer, has earmarked more than \$2 billion of capital expenditures for the five-year period from 1982 through 1986 "in order to expand its base of business."

J.C. Penney Co., the third-largest American chain, early this year said it will invest \$1 billion to reposition itself by adding more fashion apparel and remodeling its stores. A spokesman Tuesday said that an additional \$1 billion to \$1.5 billion will be spent over the next five years.

Federated Department Stores, the largest U.S. department store operator, is implementing a program to spend \$1.15 billion from 1982 through 1985 on its department stores, specialty and discount stores.

U.S. Bill to Curb Petrochemical Imports Faces Delay

By Stuart Ankerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Discussion of such arcane trade concepts as "upstream subsidies" and "bargaining" have split the American petrochemical industry and raised fears of new protectionist legislation in Congress as far away as Tokyo and Mexico City.

The battle has involved major forces in U.S. trade law, including Charles E. Walker's economic lobbying group and the law firm of Robert S. Strauss, former special trade negotiator in the Carter administration. It has also involved the free-trade reputation of Representative Sam M. Gibbons, the Florida Democrat who is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's trade subcommittee.

Mr. Gibbons is the chief sponsor of legislation to halt what he called "subtle and pernicious forms of assistance" by foreign governments that harm American industries.

Allies in past trade fights speculate that Mr. Gibbons has taken a more protectionist stance in these proposals to protect his turf in a jurisdictional battle over trade with the House Energy and Commerce Committee headed by Representative John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan.

Mr. Dingell last week steered a bill through the House a law that would require certain amounts of American labor and parts to be used in cars sold in the United States. He did so in spite of the strong objections of Mr. Gibbons.

The most controversial element of Mr. Gibbons' proposal is aimed at curbing imports of low-cost cement and ammonia from Mexico by defining as an unfair trade practice "upstream subsidies."

The law would apply to Mexico's

two-tiered price system for natural gas in which domestic users pay far less than the amount charged for export. Targeting specific industries for government help to boost exports, as Japan is accused of doing, also would be defined as an unfair trade practice.

"It's a legislative attempt to overturn rulings of the Commerce Department," said Gary Hodick, who as deputy assistant secretary of Commerce had ruled against U.S. fertilizer makers in an unfair-trade-practices complaint based on Mexico's two-tier pricing of natural gas. He said Mr. Gibbons' proposal would open American companies to unfair trade charges based on U.S. subsidy and targeting practices.

John Rehm, a former general counsel of the U.S. trade representative's office who now represents an American fertilizer company that imports Mexican ammonia, argued that the bill "radically changes" present concepts of "upstream subsidies" and violates the United States' international trade obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Another former general counsel of the trade representative, Richard R. Rivers, however, disagrees with Mr. Rehm's interpretation. Mr. Rivers, a partner in the Strauss firm, represents domestic fertilizer makers banded together and headed by W.R. Grace & Co. The Walker company is also working for the U.S. nitrogen makers.

Mr. Gibbons had hoped to put the legislation on a fast track, but mounting opposition has stalled subcommittee action to the point that sides now believe the bill is unlikely to be reported to the full Ways and Means Committee much before Congress starts its Thanksgiving recess on Nov. 18.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Senior Design Engineer (Mechanical)

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Senior Design Engineer (Mechanical)
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre, PMB 19, U. I. Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The incumbent will be required to develop design drawings of new machines supported by calculations for strength and life, using clear knowledge of economics of material and manufacturing cost. He will have to supervise team work with his subordinates and provide necessary technical guidance to them. By discharging satisfactory services, he will enable the Centre to offer prototype designs of machinery and implements to Member States of the Centre and develop production designs for industrial applications. By ensuring development of designs for above purposes of required machinery, he will assist the Director (Design) and through the latter the Executive Director, for the overall success of the Centre.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Senior Design Engineer (Mechanical) must:
 - be a graduate in mechanical engineering, preferably with specialization in machine design, from a recognized University;
 - have sound working experience of at least 6 years in a related design and manufacturing establishment in any of the following products: Agricultural machinery and implements, construction equipment, road making machines, transport or material handling machinery or allied industrial equipment;
 - preferably be a national of a Member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) or any other developing country;
 - preferably be accredited by a professional recognized body.
- Age: Not more than 45 years.
- Languages: Good working knowledge of English; knowledge of French will be an additional qualification.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic Salary in the range of U.S.\$16,500 x 1,000 - U.S.\$19,500 x 1,000 - \$26,500 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other fringe benefits include dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, house rent allowance.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment in March 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Director of Experimental Testing and Development

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Director
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The Director is the head of the Department of Engineering Development and Testing, and is responsible for the efficient performance of the tasks of the Department. He is expected to offer leadership, guidance and assistance to the other personnel of the Department in the discharge of their specific assignments. By ensuring the smooth and satisfactory functioning of his Department, he offers assistance to the Executive Director in the overall success of the Centre.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Engineering Development and Testing must:
 - preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - be a top level mechanical engineer with university engineering degree and extensive knowledge and practical experience in engineering R & D, especially in testing and performance analysis of machinery and equipment;
 - have experience as a team leader in the planning and execution of R & D projects concerned with the development of machinery and industrial equipment.
- Age: Not less than 35 years old.
- Languages: Very good knowledge of English or French, with a working knowledge of the other.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other benefits include: dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, free housing.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment during second quarter of 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Director (Extension Services and Training)

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Director (Extension Services & Training)
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The Director is the head of the Department of Extension Services and Training, and is responsible for the efficient performance of the tasks of the Department which include designing, planning, programming and coordinating the Centre's extension and training services and related resources. By ensuring the smooth and satisfactory functioning of his department, he offers assistance to the Executive Director in the overall success of the Centre.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Extension Services & Training must:
 - preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - possess advanced University/professional degree in the relevant fields of Mechanical engineering or technical education;
 - have demonstrated competence in initiation, planning, designing and implementing programmes for students and research fellows in the relevant fields of engineering disciplines;
 - have experience in the planning and implementation of extension services projects including cooperation with local and external institutions, surveys, collection and dissemination of information.
- Experience: At least seven years experience in the relevant fields.
- Languages: Very good knowledge of English or French, a working knowledge of the other would be an advantage.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other fringe benefits include dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, free housing.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take up his appointment in the first quarter of 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Director of the Department of Manufacturing

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Director
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The Director is the head of the Department of Manufacturing, and is responsible for the efficient performance of the tasks of the Department. He is expected to offer leadership, guidance and assistance to the other personnel of the Department in the discharge of their specific assignments. By ensuring the smooth and satisfactory functioning of his Department, he offers assistance to the Executive Director in the overall success of the Centre.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Manufacturing must:
 - preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - be a highly specialized expert in the production of machines, parts, components and prototype machines, especially in fields related to agricultural, transportation and construction machinery and equipment;
 - be a top level mechanical engineer with university or equivalent qualifications in mechanical engineering and extensive knowledge and experience in production engineering and the management of heavy mechanical engineering workshops and foundries;
 - have experience in engineering production planning and control.
- Age: Not less than 35 years old.
- Languages: Very good knowledge of English or French with a working knowledge of the other.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other benefits include: dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, free housing.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment in March 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Director of Design

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Director
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The Director is the head of the Department of Design, and is responsible for the efficient performance of the tasks of the Department. He is expected to offer leadership, guidance and assistance to the other personnel of the Department in the discharge of their specific assignments. By ensuring the smooth and satisfactory functioning of his Department, he offers assistance to the Executive Director in the overall success of the Centre.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Director of the Department of Design must:
 - preferably be a national of a member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - be a top level mechanical design engineer with university engineering degree in mechanical engineering and extensive knowledge and practical experience in design and development of machinery;
 - have experience as a team leader in the planning and execution of design projects for machinery and engineering equipment.
- Age: Not less than 35 years old.
- Languages: Very good knowledge of English or French with a working knowledge of the other.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$25,000 x 1,000 - U.S.\$30,000 x 1,500 - \$35,000 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other benefits include: dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, free housing.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment in March 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Production Engineer

ARCEDEM Ibadan (Nigeria)

Job Description and Required Qualifications

- Title of post: Production Engineer
- Duty station: Headquarters of the Centre at Ibadan, Nigeria
- Functions: The incumbent will be required to take charge of Machine Shops, Fabrication Shop, Foundry Workshop, and Heat Treatment shop; supervise installation, maintenance and servicing of machines; supervise production, controlling and inspection of parts to be produced with the required quantity and quality; give lectures in the field of production control, processing and maintenance to graduate engineers.
- Qualifications: A candidate for the post of Production Engineer must:
 - preferably be a national of a Member State of the Organization of African Unity (OAU);
 - be a specialized expert in the production of machine parts and prototype of machines, especially in field related to agricultural machinery and equipment;
 - have experience in engineering planning and production control;
 - possess a B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering or Production Engineering;
 - have at least 7 years experience in relevant field.
- Age: Not more than 35 years old.
- Languages: Good knowledge of English or French, preferably with a working knowledge of the other.
- Emoluments: (a) Basic salary in the range of U.S.\$13,840 x 750 - U.S.\$21,340 x 1,000 - \$23,340 per annum (free of Nigerian income tax). (b) Other benefits include: dependency allowance, gratuity, pension, contributory superannuation scheme, post adjustment, House rent Allowance.
- Terms of office: Two (2) years in the first instance and subject to renewal.
- The candidate selected will be required to take his appointment in March 1984.
- Applications containing full Curriculum Vitae incorporating detailed working experience and any other information which a candidate considers would support his candidature must reach the Centre latest on 10th December, 1983.

Headquarters of the Centre, PMB 19, U. I. Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria

MACALESTER COLLEGE

Saint Paul, Minnesota

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The Trustees of Macalester College invite nominations and applications for the position of President. The President is the Chief Executive Officer and is directly responsible to the Board of Trustees. Macalester College is an independent, coeducational, liberal arts college with a tradition of academic excellence and progressive leadership in the field of undergraduate education.

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The Presidential Search Committee is seeking a candidate with a strong commitment to liberal arts education and an ability to speak out fearlessly on its behalf. The person must have the College's international, multi-cultural character and provide leadership in its continued development. The candidate should also have strong administrative, fiscal and management skills, and be able to communicate effectively both within the College and to the public at large.

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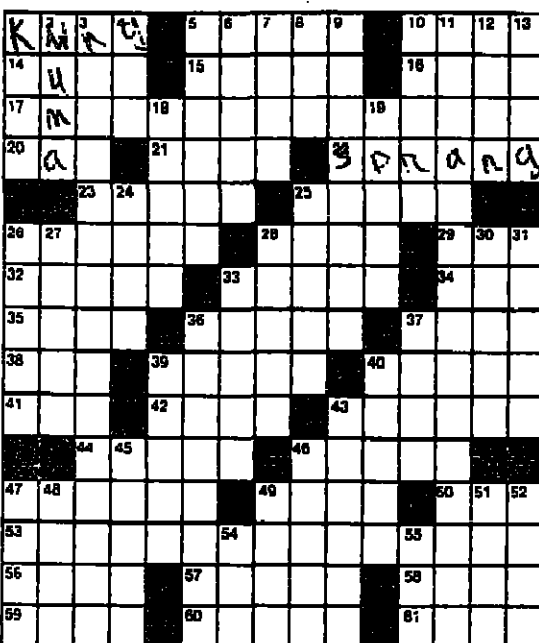
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ACROSS

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36 Uricaria
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DOWN

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4 — pros (abandon a suit)
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53 He bested Van Buren
56 Ending for a king
57 Farm-machine
58 Slobber
59 Items on a ring
60 Pandemonium
61 Arrow poison

19 River into the Bay of Biscay
24 Zwei follower
26 Schumann's wife
27 Dock man
28 Expert
29 Chart holder
31 Cleveland of literature
32 "Giant" actor
36 Pushers' victims
37 Chic and jaunty
39 Raccoon's cousin
40 Mail-room apparatus
43 Like a tundra
45 Hollows among the hills
46 Worker in O'Connor's kitchen
47 Love letter sign-off
48 Celt's birthplace
49 Pres. Arthur's nickname
51 Mire
52 Tibia topper
54 "Give...kiss..."
55 Nov. 13 in Napoli

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WE'VE BEEN OUTTA PEANUT BUTTER AN' ROOT BEER FOR A WEEK! BUT DOES SHE CARE? NO! SHE'S ON A DIET!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VARFO
TYIED
INTOOM
PAICEE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the puzzle.

Print answer here: _____

Answers (from top):
1. FRODO
2. DIRT
3. FRODO
4. DIRT

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW C F

Algeria 17 43 12 55
Amsterdam 12 54 9 48
Athens 15 59 12 54
Berlin 15 59 12 54
Brussels 14 57 10 50
Budapest 16 52 12 54
Cairo 22 72 18 64
Copenhagen 10 50 7 40
Dubai 28 82 24 76
Edinburgh 12 54 9 48
Florence 21 70 17 63
Geneva 10 50 7 40
Helsinki 15 59 12 54
Istanbul 13 57 10 50
Lima 22 72 18 64
London 10 50 7 40
Madrid 18 64 14 56
Moscow 16 52 12 54
Munich 17 63 13 56
New York 24 76 20 68
Paris 15 59 12 54
Rome 17 63 13 56
San Francisco 18 64 14 56
Seattle 10 50 7 40
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Zurich 15 59 12 54

AFRICA HIGH LOW C F

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AMERICA HIGH LOW C F

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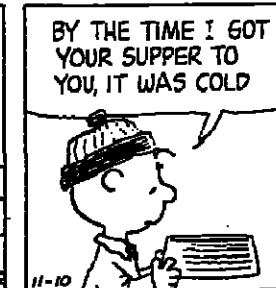
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Perth 18 64 14 56
Sydney 18 64 14 56
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Wellington 18 64 14 56

PEANUTS



I'M SORRY ABOUT LAST NIGHT...



BY THE TIME I GOT YOUR SUPPER TO YOU, IT WAS COLD



IT WON'T HAPPEN TONIGHT



I LOVE IT WHEN THEY BLUMP THEIR HEADS TOGETHER LIKE THAT

BLONDIE



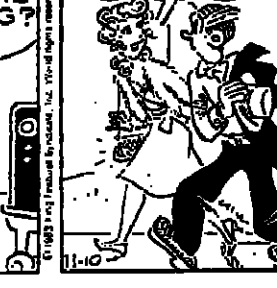
HOW ABOUT A DINNER JUST LIKE THE ONES THEY MAKE AT FANCY FRENCH RESTAURANTS?



MMM... SOUNDS GREAT!



THEN FOLLOW ME

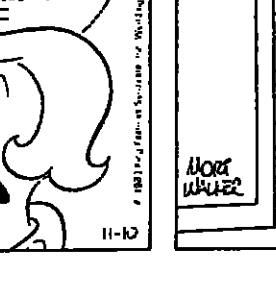


WHERE ARE WE GOING?

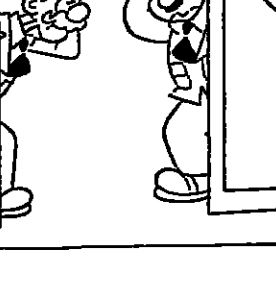
BEETLE BAILEY



WOW! MISS BUXLEY! ISN'T THAT BIKINI MUCH TOO BRIEF?!



I LOVE IT WHEN THEY BLUMP THEIR HEADS TOGETHER LIKE THAT

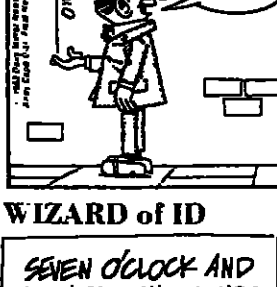


I LOVE IT WHEN THEY BLUMP THEIR HEADS TOGETHER LIKE THAT



I LOVE IT WHEN THEY BLUMP THEIR HEADS TOGETHER LIKE THAT

ANDY CAPP



THANKS VERY MUCH, ANDY



YOU'RE WELCOME, TOM

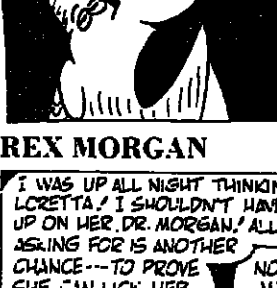


A VERY RARE COIN...



THAT'S ANY COIN THAT YOU'VE LOANED IT TO CAPP

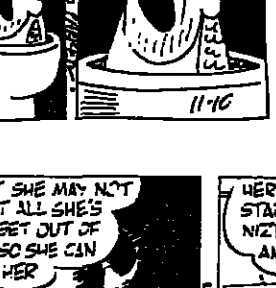
WIZARD of ID



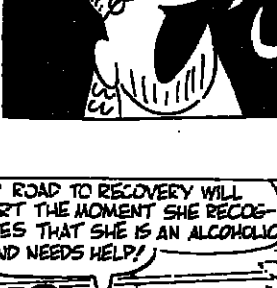
SEVEN O'CLOCK AND THE NEXT TWO HOURS ARE PRIME TIME!



THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENTS ARE CALCULATED TO INDUCE YOU INTO A BUYING FRENZY

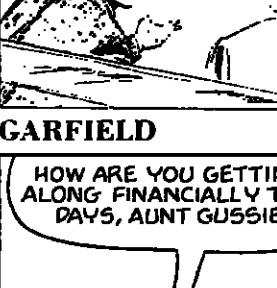


IN KEEPING WITH OUR HIGH STANDARDS...

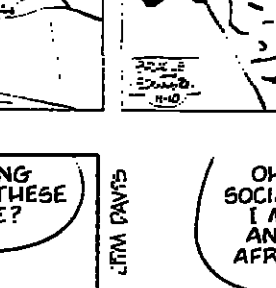


THIS STATION WILL ONLY AIR THESE COMMERCIALS WHEN THE STORES ARE CLOSED

REX MORGAN



I WAS UP ALL NIGHT THINKING ABOUT LORRY. I SHOULD HAVE HUNG UP ON HER. DR. MORGAN, ALL SHE'S ASKING FOR IS ANOTHER CHANCE—TO PROVE HER CHANCE—TO PROVE SHE CAN LICK HER DRINKING PROBLEM!



NO, YOU'RE WRONG, RICHARD!



AT THIS POINT SHE MAY NOT KNOW IT—BUT ALL SHE'S ASKING IS TO GET OUT OF THE HOSPITAL—SO SHE CAN GO BACK TO HER DRINKING!

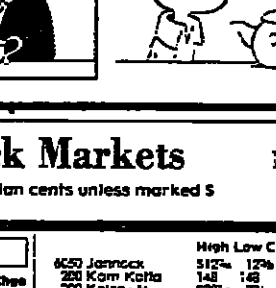


HER ROAD TO RECOVERY WILL START THE MOMENT SHE RECOGNIZES THAT SHE IS AN ALCOHOLIC AND NEEDS HELP!

GARFIELD



HOW ARE YOU GETTING ALONG FINANCIALLY THESE DAYS, AUNT GUSSIE?



OH, I HAVE MY SOCIAL SECURITY, I MAKE QUILTS AND SEW AFRICAN VIOLETS...



AND I KNOCK DOWN THREE HUN A WEEK TEACHING SLAM DANCING AT DENNY'S POGO PIT

CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked *

Toronto

High Low Close Chg

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SPORTS

Redeemed Duran Has Pride in His Corner

By Michael Katz

New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The setting is a competitive fight in this city built on the faith of two false promises. Just last week, with ballyhoo, the Las Vegas Palace announced it had signed a fight between Roberto Duran, the 37-year-old Puerto Rican, and a five-year-old, two-antagonistic boxer.

On Thursday, after even more ballyhoo as the fight of the year, the fight was set for Saturday. Duran, who is trying to win titles in the world of boxing, is the first man to win titles in the world of boxing.

By a consensus of experts, Hagler holds Duran's old title as the best fighter in the world. Hagler, who is 36, is a former world champion. Hagler, who is 36, is a former world champion. Hagler, who is 36, is a former world champion.

Duran is another story. The only boxer to have beaten Sugar Ray Leonard, he has been in the ring for 15 years. He has been in the ring for 15 years. He has been in the ring for 15 years.

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World Boxing Association junior middleweight title and setting up the fight with Hagler.

After beating Moore, Duran said, "I was born again."

Two months ago, Duran was sitting with Luis Spada, his Argentine-born manager, watching the undercard of the Larry Holmes-Scott Frank bout on television.

Kirkland Laing, a Jamaican welterweight of no distinction or ability, was pummeled and eventually knocked out by Fred Hutchinson.

"I can't imagine how this guy could have beaten you," said Spada.

On Sept. 4, 1982, Duran's career hit bottom when he lost a 10-round decision to Laing. He was disgraced, washed up, abandoned.

Spada became his manager after that fight.

Now, watching Laing again, Duran could only shake his head and say, "I was not in shape."

That's an old story. Duran told Spada there'd been so much switching of dates, sites and opponents for the Laing fight that he'd stopped training and gone back to overeating and drinking.

"Whisky," said Spada.

It is now November again, and Duran, 32, has not looked sharp since arriving here last week from his training camp. He is in shape, no problems with weight. On Oct. 7, he was down to the 160-pound limit, well on his way to the 157 or 158 Spada wanted.

This time, from June to November, Duran worked. He was allowed a brief vacation, but his weight never reached 170, said Spada, and he has been training for 12 weeks. Perhaps he worked too hard, sparring about 240 rounds. He has been sluggish and uninspired.

"Maybe it is because I have worked so hard and I am tired," Duran said the other day. "But you can be sure the day of the fight I will not be tired."

Duran was asked if he hated Hagler. "Why?" he replied, scanning the crowd.

"This is the man who, in winning the lightweight title 12 years ago, punched Ken Buchanan. He once knocked out a man in the first round, and when the man's wife charged onto the ring, he knocked her out, too."

After he had put Ray Lampkin in a hospital, he snarled: "It's a good thing for him I was sick or they'd be taking him to a morgue."

Before he fought Leonard the first

time, he frequently uttered one of the few English expressions he has mastered: "I will kill him."

The anger was replaced by depression after the second Leonard fight, but he managed to translate it back to anger before Moore. And with the adulation he has since received in this country and Panama, where is the anger now?

"A good question," said Spada. It took him a while to think of an answer. Pride, the manager finally said, has replaced anger as a motivating force.

"In this case," he said, "the most important thing for him is to win the fourth championship. There are many people who say he is one of the five best fighters in history. He thinks if he wins this fight, nobody will have any doubt he will be No. 1."

But pride does not seem to have let the old fire.

There is another side to Duran's rebirth, one that may account for the better than 3-to-1 odds against him. His comeback was fashioned basically with two victories this year: a fourth-round knockout of Pipino Cuevas and the triumph over Moore.

But at the time Cuevas was finished as a fighter, and Moore, while a world champion, had only 12 pro fights. Hagler, on the other hand, has been fighting professionally since 1973 and has not lost in seven and a half years against the best 160-pounders of at least two generations.

Duran does have a chance of winning. He is in shape and seemingly confident. If he has over-trained, a couple of days off could be the simple cure. There is no question who has the quicker hands, Hagler will be hit.

"I'll tell you one thing," said Pat Petronelli, one of Hagler's managers. "This is the first opponent in a long time who is not afraid of him. Duran's not afraid to look Marvin in the eyes."

Duran has an 8-inch disadvantage in reach, but Leonard thinks he would be wise to try to stay inside. "Hagler is great inside," said Leonard. "Duran has to move inside and outside on him, beat him to the punch, the him up. And he's got to watch out for that

job. That is one powerful punch."

"Quitting?" said Leonard of Duran, "that shouldn't even be brought up. In a sense, it's like a last hurrah for Duran, a chance to redeem himself."

Hagler is hoping Duran gets a measure of redemption by refusing to quit while taking the beating the champion envisions. "I want to retire Roberto Duran," Hagler has said.

It will not happen if Duran wins, said Spada. "Roberto likes boxing too much to retire. He likes the glory too much."

There would be little glory and not much marketability for Duran to retain his junior middleweight title after a loss to Hagler. But the retirement and the glory could come if he lost proudly.

It is a long, long time from June to November. On June 20, 1980, Duran's career peaked. Recognized as one of the greatest 135-pounders in history, he had been lightweight champion for seven years. Now he upset Leonard and became the World Boxing Council welterweight champion.

He was a national hero in Panama. Wined, dined and stuffed, he had to lose 38 pounds and was in no shape to meet Leonard again Nov. 25, 1980. Panamanians stoned his house and made obscene phone calls to his mother.

"Just for one fight, they turn their backs on me," Duran said. "After that, I don't care."

After the Laing fight, Spada, who earlier had worked with Duran and later remained loyal, corbed the fighter's appetite. Last June 16, snarling and angry, Duran knocked out Moore and became a champion again.

It is now November again, and Duran, 32, has not looked sharp since arriving here last week from his training camp. He is in shape, no problems with weight. On Oct. 7, he was down to the 160-pound limit, well on his way to the 157 or 158 Spada wanted.

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Roberto Duran

Murphy MVP 2d Year in a Row

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dale Murphy of the Atlanta Braves was named the National League's most valuable player for the second straight year on Tuesday. He won in a landslide over Andre Dawson of the Montreal Expos.

Murphy is the fourth player since the award was instituted in 1951 to be voted the league's top player in consecutive years. Ernie Banks of Chicago won the award in 1958 and '59. Joe Morgan of Cincinnati in 1975-76 and Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia in 1980-81.

Murphy received 21 of 24 first-place votes cast by a panel comprising two members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America from each of the league's cities. Each panelist ranked 10 players; Murphy wound up with 318 points. He also had two second-place votes and one first-place vote.

Dawson got one first-place vote and 213 points, followed by Schmidt with 191 points and Pedro Guerrero of Los Angeles with 182. Schmidt and Guerrero also each received one first-place vote.

The award immediately made Murphy \$100,000 richer. Early in 1983 he signed a multiyear contract calling for \$1.3 million annually, with the Braves promising him a \$100,000 bonus if he repeated as MVP.

Bonus on no, Murphy said. "I'm thrilled just as much as last year. I'm extremely honored and happy to share this award with all my teammates and coaches who've helped me. It's just a tremendous honor. I never thought of something like this happening."

Last year, Murphy won the award despite a season-ending slump as the Braves took the league's Western Division crown. In 1983, with slugging third baseman Bob Horner out of the lineup, Murphy carried the club through September, although Atlanta finished three games back of divisional champion Los Angeles.

At season's end, Murphy's 36 home runs and 30 stolen bases had made him only the fourth 30/30 man in National League history. He batted .302 with a league-leading 121 runs batted in and 131 runs scored.

With Horner felled on Aug. 15 by a broken wrist, Murphy took over. In September, he hit .327 with 10 homers and 28 RBIs.

"Even with Horner out, I didn't feel any pressure," Murphy said. "I'm still going to get pitches to hit."

Murphy joined the Braves from their Richmond, Virginia, farm club in 1977. In 18 games, he hit .316. The next season, he hit only .227

but had 23 homers. In 1979, his average climbed to .276 with 21 homers. He hit 33 homers in 1980, 13 the next season and last year hit .281 with 36 homers and 109 RBIs.

"I do set goals specifically and try to keep track of them," he said. But to discuss them "would sound like boasting."

After signing his current contract, Murphy put in time in a winter instructional league to try to improve his game. "If you're doing something right," he said Tuesday, "you need to do it every year."



Dale Murphy

National League MVPs

1952 — Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1953 — Dale Murphy, Atlanta
1954 — Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1955 — Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1956 — Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia
1957 — Keith Hernandez, St. Louis, and Willie Stargatz, Pittsburgh
1958 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1959 — Joe Morgan, Cincinnati
1960 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1961 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
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1980 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1981 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1982 — Steve Garvey, Los Angeles
1983 — Dale Murphy, Atlanta

O'Brien Quits as NBA Chief

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Larry O'Brien resigned Wednesday as commissioner of the National Basketball Association as of Feb. 1, 1984, when his contract expires. He told a news conference that he had rejected a contract offered by a four-member owners' committee; it would have run through the 1984-85 season.

O'Brien said he had "the feeling of being on a merry-go-round. You don't want to hulk yourself into continuity. There should be an end — and this is the end. I have a need for new challenges."

O'Brien, 66, succeeded the late Walter Kennedy as commissioner in June 1975. The following year, the NBA ended its expensive war with the American Basketball Association by merging with the younger league, absorbing four of its franchises. The NBA grew to its present 23 teams when it added a Dallas franchise in 1980.

During O'Brien's tenure, leaguewide gate receipts doubled and revenues from television networks increased 300 percent. At the start of this season, he helped usher in the most ambitious drug-enforcement program in U.S. professional sports. His departure comes amid a labor dispute between the league and its referees.

Before 1975, O'Brien was highly active in politics. He was a close advisor to John F. Kennedy during the 1960 presidential campaign and was subsequently named postmaster general. He was an aide to President Lyndon Johnson, was chairman of the Democratic National Committee from 1970-72 and directed Senator George McGovern's unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1972.

(UPI, AP)

Tradition and Pageantry, Not the Game, the Point at West Point

By Bill Shirley

Los Angeles Times Service

WEST POINT, New York — By 10 A.M., four hours before the kickoff, they were arriving by the thousands, backing up traffic for miles.

But despite arriving early, the people lined up to enter the only two gates into the country's oldest military post would have a hard time getting good parking spaces and, worse than that, they'd be lucky to find a suitable place to have lunch.

A football game at the United States Military Academy is more a picnic than a sports event. It's a contender for the world's largest tailgate party.

The game, for most people, is really secondary. But on a recent sparkling, warm autumn day when 10,000 fans lined up to watch a couple of hours of football, more came to have lunch on the scenic and historic grounds and watch the cadet corps march in review — as they do before every home game — than to see Army play Rutgers.

Once a parking space is found, a visitor likes or rides a shuttle bus (30 cents) to the parade grounds where on this Saturday two of the academy's four regiments, totaling about 2,000 cadets, marched in their traditional gray-and-white dress uniforms before stands packed with thousands.

Honored at the review, and during halftime at the game, were members of the undefeated 1958 Army team, the last one coached by Red Blaik, which featured all-Americans Bill Carpenter and Pete Dawkins.

But before and after the pageantry, the main attraction took place on grassy fields, under trees, in parking lots and along the roads. Flinging popcorn at most football stadiums nationwide, but here it was a tradition. The 1958 team was ranked No. 3. Army had three winning seasons in a row, starting in 1956 when they were 8-2, but after that went downhill fast.

The decline in football fortunes started when military careers became unfashionable in the 1960s because of the Vietnam War. But there are other reasons that West Point — the Naval Academy and, to a lesser extent, the Air Force Academy, too — do not appeal to the nation's best high-school athletes.

In the first place, says West Point's recruiting coordinator, John Smar, "Fewer than 1 in 10 athletes can qualify academically." The few who can, of course, are heavily recruited elsewhere, and working for an education, as a cadet must at West Point, "is not very appealing."

Service-academy entrance requirements are stiff. Cadets must demonstrate proficiency in U.S. history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, a foreign language and English grammar, composition and literature.

West Point does not award athletic scholarships, Smar said, because all 4,400 cadets get a free ride and are paid a regular Army salary of about \$500 a month. They get commissions as second lieutenants on graduation. And they must serve in the Army for five years afterward, which makes West Point even less appealing to a football player hoping to make it as a professional. "Our athletes don't come here to become pros," Smar said.

hundred yards from Fort Putnam. Wooded hills form a pastoral backdrop behind the west grandstand. It was in this stadium, named for Army's first coach, Dennis Mahan, that such stars as Chris Cagle, Glenn Davis, Doc Blanchard and Pete Dawkins ran to fame. Mike Summerfield, Casimir Myskowiak, Arnold Tucker, Henry and Dan Folsberg and Arnold Garfield also became all-Americans here.

The cadets haven't had many all-Americans lately. The NCAA guide lists linebackers Townsend Clarke in 1966 and Ken Johnson in 1968 as the last ones, but Dawkins, the Heisman Trophy winner in 1958, probably was Army's last all-American star. Army football, in fact, has experienced hard times for about 15 years. The Black Knights of the Hudson now lose often to Ivy League teams.

The last time the team won more games than it lost (7-4) was in 1977. Only two other times since 1968 have the cadets had winning seasons: They were 6-4 in 1971 and 1972. In 1973, they lost 10 straight and were outscored, 382 to 74.

The team that will play Navy in the Rose Bowl on Nov. 25 is not as inept as the 1973 squad, but it has won only two of nine games and is not likely to remind one of the Davis-Blanchard era.

The cadets were at their best in 1944 and 1945, when Davis and Blanchard, Mr. Outside and Mr. Inside, led them to the top of both service polls. The 1958 team was ranked No. 3. Army had three winning seasons in a row, starting in 1956 when they were 8-2, but after that went downhill fast.

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Cadets are chosen by the president of the United States, a congressman or a senator. Says Smar: "How would you like to coach a football team felled by a bunch of politicians?"

West Point has had a football

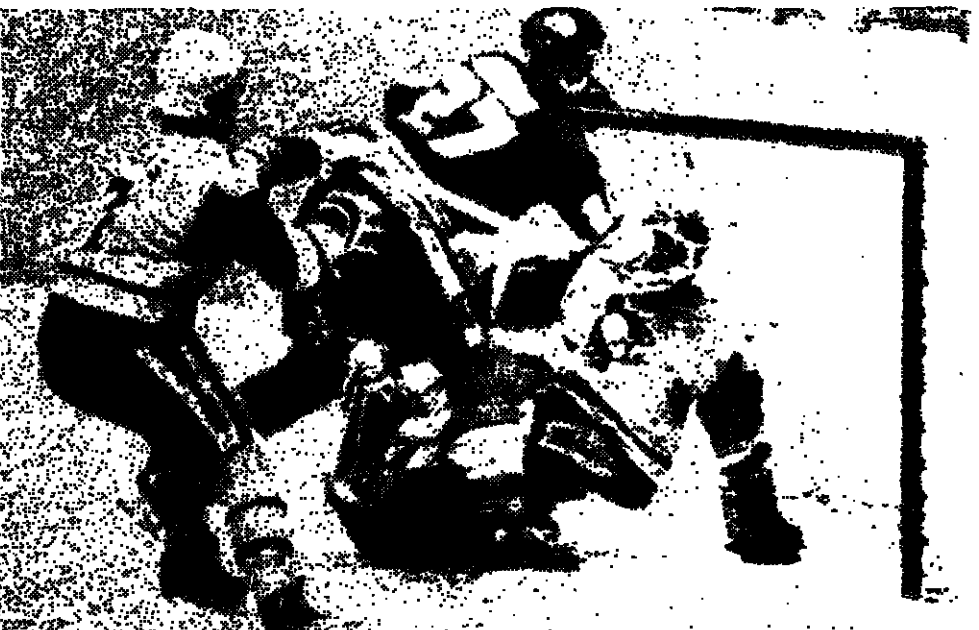
team since 1890, when it lost to Navy, 24-0 — "before a pushing, shoving audience of nearly 500" — in the first of 84 games between the cadets and midshipmen. That game came 28 years after this post was established by the U.S. Congress on 1,800 acres on the west bank of the Hudson River about 30 miles north of New York. Today the post spreads over scenic 16,000 acres.

The beauty of the site is enhanced by the West Point Plain, a

broad terrace about 150 feet above the river, and by nearby hills, including peaks named the Crow's Nest and Storm King. One has a magnificent view of the Hudson from Trophy Point, a sort of outdoor museum comprising a portion of the giant chain that once stretched across the narrow neck of the river to defend against British warships. This Hudson Highlands area was first occupied in 1778 by

controlling the river. In 1780, the fort's commanding general was Benedict Arnold.

West Point graduates built the Panama Canal (George W. Goethals) and directed the assembling of the first atomic bomb (Leslie R. Groves). The school that turned out Cagle, Davis, Blanchard and Dawkins also produced another sort of lineup that included Grant, Lee, Pershing, Eisenhower and MacArthur.



After Pittsburgh's Denis Herron thwarted a close-in shot by Eddy Beers in Tuesday's first period, the Calgary wild knocked Herron out with a right to the facemask (above). Rod Buskas then attacked Beers (below); both received major fighting penalties. Herron, with an NHL-leading 1.90 goals-against average, came to but sat out the rest of the contest, a 4-4 tie.



NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	Team	W	L	T	Pts
Chicago	10	6	1	21	Philadelphia	10	6	1	21
St. Louis	9	7	1	19	NY Islanders	9	7	1	19
Edmonton	8	8	2	18	Washington	8	8	2	18
San Jose	7	9	2	16	Pittsburgh	7	9	2	16
Los Angeles	6	10	2	14	New York	6	10	2	14
Minnesota	5	11	3	13	Quebec	5	11	3	13
San Jose	4	12	4	12	Edmonton	4	12	4	12
Los Angeles	3	13	4	10	San Jose	3	13	4	10
San Jose	2	14	5	9	Los Angeles	2	14	5	9
Edmonton	1	15	6	8	San Jose	1	15	6	8
Los Angeles	0	16	7	7	Edmonton	0	16	7	7
San Jose	0	17	8	6	Los Angeles	0	17	8	6

WALDEY CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pts	Team	W	L	T	Pts
NY Rangers	10	4	2	22	Hartford	10	4	2	22
NY Islanders	9	5	2	20	St. Louis	9	5	2	20
Philadelphia	8	6	2	18	San Jose	8	6	2	18
Washington	7	7	2	16	Edmonton	7	7	2	16
Pittsburgh	6	8	2	14	Los Angeles	6	8	2	14
New York	5	9	2	12	San Jose	5	9	2	12
Quebec	4	10	2	10	Edmonton	4	10	2	10
Edmonton	3	11	3	9	San Jose	3	11	3	9
San Jose	2	12	4	8	Edmonton	2	12	4	8

